

Crime clearance rates, by month, calendar years 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, and 1966—Continued

PT. I OFFENSES¹

Month	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
January	46.5	59.7	57.3	44.0	36.4	29.9	29.8
February	50.8	58.0	46.8	46.8	47.0	46.0	27.2
March	57.2	41.7	46.1	50.1	37.0	45.8	25.2
April	52.5	40.5	45.7	47.6	43.1	30.3	27.8
May	49.1	49.0	48.1	39.6	49.0	40.1	30.9
June	56.0	45.0	46.2	42.3	41.4	31.4	35.3
July	54.1	46.2	44.8	39.4	38.2	29.4	29.9
August	38.9	50.2	36.9	35.5	38.4	26.2	-----
September	48.8	54.0	47.7	45.0	42.2	27.4	-----
October	53.4	43.3	47.8	36.5	36.6	29.3	-----
November	50.1	40.3	39.3	41.2	31.8	20.5	-----
December	40.1	47.8	36.9	31.6	33.4	24.9	-----
Total	49.7	47.8	45.0	41.3	39.2	31.5	-----

PT. I OFFENSES CLEARED, BY FISCAL YEARS

Classification	Percent cleared														
	Prior to Mallory decision ²						After Mallory decision ³								
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Criminal homicide:															
(a) Murder	94.9	85.3	97.3	100.0	94.5	96.8	92.2	89.8	97.2	91.1	96.5	98.8	97.1	95.5	93.8
(b) Manslaughter	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(c) Negligent homicide	100.0	100.0	96.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rape	95.6	92.9	93.6	93.4	91.8	92.0	91.9	82.3	94.2	87.8	90.7	90.1	86.4	79.2	70.4
Robbery	70.5	58.6	57.5	63.3	59.2	54.8	61.3	65.0	61.9	52.7	50.2	47.5	44.9	39.3	35.6
Aggravated assault	82.2	81.3	85.1	88.5	86.8	88.8	84.3	88.2	84.9	79.9	79.9	81.3	81.0	78.3	73.6
Housebreaking	46.3	37.5	44.0	52.6	51.1	47.2	50.5	54.6	42.7	44.1	42.2	34.0	33.5	27.0	17.4
Larceny, theft:															
(a) Grand larceny	39.9	34.9	38.3	42.2	37.7	41.9	43.4	38.8	36.8	29.4	29.3	26.4	19.6	19.5	12.9
(b) Petit larceny	33.8	36.3	34.9	40.3	36.8	36.8	40.6	40.4	39.8	34.0	33.4	33.2	32.3	33.3	23.5
Auto theft	31.9	23.2	26.9	28.4	38.7	34.7	31.9	41.2	28.7	36.7	29.3	28.9	30.0	25.3	17.1
Total	49.3	46.0	49.4	55.6	50.2	49.5	51.0	52.5	48.3	44.7	43.3	40.9	38.1	34.1	26.3

¹ Includes murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, housebreaking, larceny (\$50 and over), and auto theft.² Includes all crime index offenses and also negligent homicide, carnal knowledge, and petit larceny.³ Mallory v. United States, decided June 24, 1957.

AMENDMENT OF MARINE RESOURCES AND ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1966

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 16559) to amend the Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act of 1966 to authorize the establishment and operation of sea grant colleges and programs by initiating and supporting programs of education and research in the various fields relating to the development of marine resources, and for other purposes, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. PELL. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Chair appointed Mr. PELL, Mr. MORSE, Mr. NELSON, Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. MURPHY, and Mr. FONG conferees on the part of the Senate.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, under the order previously entered, I move that the Senate adjourn until 12 o'clock noon on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, September 26, 1966, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate September 22, 1966:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Robert M. McRae, Jr., of Tennessee, to be U.S. district judge for the western district of Tennessee vice Marion Speed Boyd, retired.

POSTMASTERS

I nominate the following-named persons to be postmasters:

ILLINOIS

Henry W. McGee, Chicago, Ill., in place of H. H. Semrow, resigned.

KENTUCKY

Archie Slone, Pippa Passes, Ky., in place of Manis Slone, retired.

PENNSYLVANIA

Myra E. Taylor, Gastonville, Pa., in place of Edith Carter, retired.

Richard J. Evans, Peckville, Pa., in place of Benjamin Shaute, retired.

TENNESSEE

Maurice A. Peck, Jr., Charleston, Tenn., in place of J. C. Shelton, deceased.

TEXAS

Jewel M. M. Brooks, Hart, Tex., in place of Herbert Williams, resigned.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate September 22, 1966:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Frank A. Kaufman, of Maryland, to be U.S. district judge for the district of Maryland to

fill a new position created by Public Law 89-372, approved March 18, 1966.

Alexander Harvey II, of Maryland, to be U.S. district judge for the district of Maryland.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1966

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Open Thou mine eyes, that I may behold wondrous things out of Thy law.—Psalm 119: 18.

Eternal God, our Father, who didst lead our fathers through the wilderness into the promised land, we thank Thee for Thy providential care from that day to this. Thou didst guide them with a pillow of cloud by day and a pillow of fire by night, and caused them to dwell in the secret place of the most high. As Thou didst bestow upon them the blessing of Thy law, as Thou didst pour out upon them the gifts of Thy spirit, as Thou didst lead them in the way of Thy commandments—so teach us to follow in their footsteps that we, like them, may seek after truth, strive to deal justly, to love mercy and to walk humbly and reverently with Thee.

Grant, O Lord, that we may love Thy law and live Thy life that the benediction of Thy peace and the blessing of Thy presence may rest upon us and upon our Nation now and always. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 9976. An act to amend the act of September 2, 1964.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 14019. An act to amend the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926, to authorize additional appropriations, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 15857. An act to amend the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1958 to increase salaries of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force and the Fire Department, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 3510. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the feasibility and desirability of a Connecticut River National Recreation Area, in the States of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, and New Hampshire, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills and a joint resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 293. An act to authorize the establishment of a public college of arts and sciences and a public community and vocational college in the District of Columbia;

S. 2709. An act to name the Veterans' Administration hospital located in Clarksburg, W. Va., the "Louis A. Johnson Memorial Veterans' Hospital";

S. 3485. An act to amend section 3 of the act of July 23, 1955 (ch. 375, 69 Stat. 368);

S. 3704. An act to provide for the striking of a medal in commemoration of the designation of Ellis Island as a part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument in New York, N.Y.;

S. 3823. An act to provide for the participation of the Department of the Interior in the construction and operation of a large prototype desalting plant, and for other purpose; and

S.J. Res. 194. Joint resolution to authorize the President to designate October 31 of each year as "National UNICEF Day."

EXPEDITIOUS NATURALIZATION OF ALIEN MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, the United States today has almost 1 million

men and women serving in our Armed Forces overseas. Almost half that number are serving in, over, or around the area of hostilities in Vietnam. They are engaged in the defense of free and democratic institutions in that troubled part of the world. They risk their lives and many have laid down their lives in that faraway land as a symbol of our resolution to punish aggression; and to give warning to other potential aggressors and hope to other potential victims that the cherished principles which are the cornerstone of liberty throughout the world will be defended.

Many of those who serve in our Armed Forces have not yet been granted citizenship in the country whose uniform they so proudly wear. In initiating steps to correct that situation, I have introduced a bill to permit the expeditious naturalization of alien members of the Armed Forces who have served or are serving during the current period of hostilities.

My bill will amend the basic Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 by granting to members of the Armed Forces who have served honorably since January 1, 1963, the same exemptions from certain requirements of the naturalization laws as have been granted to veterans of World War I and World War II and the Korean hostilities.

My bill retains the essential requirements which relate to good moral character, attachment to the principles of the Constitution, and understanding of the English language, generally applicable to all who petition for U.S. citizenship. My bill eliminates the requirements of minimum age, periods of State or national residence, technical court jurisdiction, and the 30-day waiting period between petitioning and final naturalization.

Any person who was enlisted or inducted into the Armed Forces within the United States is also exempted from the general immigration requirement that he must have been admitted to the United States for permanent residence. Honorable current service or honorable discharge, if separated from the services, is also required of all applicants who are benefited by my bill.

Suffice it to say that it is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. I will call up this legislation for consideration by my subcommittee next Wednesday.

PROGRAM FOR TODAY AND THE BALANCE OF THE WEEK

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to announce a change in the program. On yesterday we had announced that if we finished the Reserve bill, we would add two bills for consideration today besides the one previously listed on the whip notice, the Chamizal Memorial Highway. We announced we were adding the Tijuana River flood control proj-

ect, plus H.R. 12047, to amend the Internal Security Act of 1950.

In light of the fact that there is 2-hour general debate provided on the latter measure, and further in light of the fact that tomorrow is a very sacred day in the Jewish Congregation, and we had previously committed ourselves not to have a session on that day, we would like to announce that the latter bill will not be called up today.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOGGS. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, does this apply to the rule upon the bill as well?

Mr. BOGGS. It applies to the rule as well.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOGGS. Yes, I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

Under the rules of the House, as I understand them, this rule, House Resolution 1007, to bring up the so-called House Un-American Activities Committee bill, is a privileged matter, and if it is not programed, then the gentleman handling the rule or any member of the Rules Committee, may call it up as a privileged matter. Is my understanding correct about that?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman's understanding is correct. Of course, the question of recognition is with the Chair, where there are two similar preferential matters, but the gentleman's understanding is correct that after 7 legislative days a member of the Rules Committee could call it up.

If it were a question of recognition, if the same preferential status existed at the same time, recognition rests with the Chair.

Mr. COLMER. I thank the Speaker for his ruling.

Mr. Speaker, in view of that, if the gentleman will continue to yield to me, I should like to serve notice now on the majority leadership that if this resolution is not programed at a reasonably early date, I shall exercise that privilege as the one who is designated to handle this rule.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I should like to announce further that the program for next week will be announced later in the day.

CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS, 1967

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order on any day next week to consider a joint resolution making continuing appropriations.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, could the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations give us some idea as to how long this—what is it?—fourth or fifth continuing appropriation will provide for? Will it be 30 days, or

60 days? Just what does the gentleman have in mind?

Mr. MAHON. As the gentleman from Michigan knows, we have one regular bill for 1967 yet to come before the House—that is the State, Justice, Commerce, and Judiciary bill—and that is scheduled to be taken up by the House a week from next Monday, October 3. This clears all the bills except the final supplemental which will include funds for education, both elementary and secondary, and the antipoverty program.

The Committee on Appropriations will meet on Monday, September 26, and fix the date. This is something for the whole committee to recommend and report to the House.

However, I have consulted with the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow], the ranking minority member on the Appropriations Committee.

It was agreed between us that we ought to have time to finish all our business with respect to appropriations, as of October 15, but in order to be a little safer, in view of the fact that all the bills could not possibly be signed by the President by that date, while the target for completing all bills would be the 15th we decided to suggest that the continuing resolution should extend until October 22, which would give time to the President to dispose of the bills when they reach his desk.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations yield further?

Mr. MAHON. I yield.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. As I recall, in the appropriation bill for the Departments of Health, Education, and Welfare, and Labor, the House of Representatives excluded any funds for the National Teachers Corps. Am I correct in that statement?

Mr. MAHON. The bill for fiscal year 1967, as it passed the House, did not contain any funds for the Teachers Corp. It was included, however, in the continuing resolution, because the purpose of the continuing resolution is not to stop ongoing programs but to operate them at the minimum level pending final disposition in the regular bill.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Let me further ask the distinguished chairman of the committee: the continuation of expenditures for the National Teachers Corps in fiscal year 1967 appears to me to be a violation of the will of the House of Representatives. Is that correct?

Mr. MAHON. No, I cannot agree with the gentleman. The House earlier in this session approved funds for fiscal 1966 for the Teachers Corps. Those funds were carried in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1966, approved on May 13, 1966. The Congress has not stopped this program. The House has acted to stop it in fiscal 1967 in the regular bill. If the other body acts as the House did, that will of course stop the Teachers Corps program.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Does the gentleman from Texas know how much money has been spent in fiscal year 1967 for the Teachers Corps, such amount, of course, being contrary to the will of the House of Representatives? Could the

chairman give us that figure as of yesterday or a week ago or some recent date?

Mr. MAHON. I did not anticipate the question and I do not have the exact amount available to me at the moment.

Mr. Speaker, upon inquiry, I am advised that obligations in fiscal 1967 for the Teacher Corps under the continuing resolution through September 30—estimated through that date—total approximately \$835,000. We secured that figure by telephone from the Department.

It may have been obligated in opposition to the action of the House on one bill—the Labor-HEW bill—but it was spent in accordance with the wishes of the House on a previous bill when the money was originally made available. And, Mr. Speaker, I would add that the House concurred in the continuing resolutions that have been operative since June 30, 1966 and under the terms of which the Teacher Corps was authorized to continue.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I believe I ought to correct the RECORD a bit. The expenditures which were authorized by the Congress only involved through June 30, 1966. Let me ask the chairman this: At what rate are they spending? Are they spending at the rate in the President's budget, or are they spending at some reduced rate? Do they have these teachers all over the country on the basis of what the President proposed in January? On what basis are they spending?

Mr. MAHON. They are not spending at the rate of the President's budget—they are not authorized to do that. They are spending far below the rate of the President's budget, because they cannot go above the rate for fiscal year 1966, which is far below the rate in the President's budget.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Does not the chairman feel, in light of the action taken by the House, that they should not be continuing this program during this interim period?

Mr. MAHON. We have the traditional, conventional type continuing resolution, similar to the ones we have had from year to year under various administrations and various circumstances. The continuing resolution is not designed to stop programs or to initiate programs, but to permit continuation of programs which are in progress until both bodies of Congress take final action in due course in the regular bills. That is the situation in respect to the Teachers Corps.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I am personally very surprised that in the continuing resolution the House approves a provision which is completely contrary to the action taken previously by the House on a specific program. I do not understand it, I must say. I believe it might be wise—and it could be done, I suspect—that when the further continuing resolution is submitted here perhaps we ought to again seek to express the will of the House so far as this program is concerned.

Mr. MAHON. This matter can be discussed when the continuing resolution is before the House next week.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, may I ask the gentleman if this is the last of these continuing resolutions, and how many have we had this year up to this point?

Mr. MAHON. We had one for July and August, and one for September. This would be the third and I believe the last.

Mr. GROSS. Has it been determined, does the gentleman know, whether this session of Congress is to recess and come back as a lameduck session after the election? If so, then why not go on continuing until the last of the year?

Mr. MAHON. I cannot look into the crystal ball nor can I tell when the Congress may authorize the antipoverty program or when the Congress may authorize appropriations for the elementary and secondary education program, and so on. So, not being able to see into the future, I cannot say what will develop, but I certainly do hope that we may adjourn sine die by the 15th of October. But that is not my decision to make.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman have any idea as to what happened to the President's statement of August 25, 1965, in which he said that Congress would be out of Washington by the beginning of this fiscal year, on July 1, 1966?

Mr. MAHON. I can only say that the President probably, like many of the rest of us, likes to look to the future with optimism. The estimate in this case was overly optimistic.

Mr. GROSS. There is nothing more pathetic than a disillusioned optimist.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

PLEBISCITE IN PUERTO RICO

Mr. O'BRIEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'BRIEN. Mr. Speaker, 10 Members of the House, 5 Republicans and 5 Democrats, today have or will introduce a bill to provide for the admission into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States, of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. I do not know whether this can be described as a historic move. Only time will tell. However, I think it can be described as a significant move. There is no thought on the part of any of us to thrust statehood upon anyone, but if the people of Puerto Rico in their wisdom decide to apply for permanent membership in the family of American States, then I think that they are entitled, in expressing that choice, to know all of the doors in Congress are not sealed and that there is a welcome mat ready for them. With that knowledge I think they can vote more intelligently in their upcoming plebiscite. I can only say for myself that I am reformed. Eighteen months ago I was opposed to statehood. Now I am an ardent advocate of it, because I think in the long run of this Nation's history and

in the history of the world we are going to be much better off if those 3 million American citizens are cemented permanently to our side.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP EDWARD F. HOBAN

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I am saddened to report to the House the passing of Archbishop Edward F. Hoban, archbishop of the diocese of Cleveland, who for many years has served as spiritual shepherd of the Catholic people of northeast Ohio.

Archbishop Hoban came to Cleveland more than 25 years ago and during that period the diocesan growth was phenomenal. Under Archbishop Hoban's direction scores of new Catholic parishes were opened within the diocese, and many Catholic institutions were expanded throughout the area of northeastern Ohio. New orphanages, new infant care facilities, new nursing homes for the aged, and new treatment centers for those afflicted with the dread disease of cancer came into being.

Archbishop Hoban was more than just a spiritual leader of the Catholic population of his diocese, he was a community leader who understood the true meaning of the message of Mount Sinai and who lived his every day in accordance with the principle of the brotherhood of man under the Fatherhood of God.

His was a warm and engaging personality that will be sorely missed on the Cleveland scene. He possessed a ready wit and a sympathetic understanding for the plight of the underprivileged.

Archbishop Edward F. Hoban particularly was proud of the fact that during his service to the diocese of Cleveland the seminary facilities of the diocese were greatly improved and expanded, and as a consequence, many were drawn to the religious vocation.

His was a life of real fulfillment in the practical as well as the spiritual sense. He was a priest among priests and who earned by reason of his humility and his spiritual zeal the respect of the men of all faiths and from all other stations of life.

Archbishop Hoban was a man of humble beginnings who rose to the heights of achievement in life, but who never lost sight of his eternal destiny. His complete consciousness in life and, yes, his every action was directed and offered to his Heavenly Father.

The old Gaelic salutation, "Heaven Is My Home," so simple, yet so completely seems appropriate as we mourn the passing of Archbishop Hoban. A son of the Gael and a spiritual leader of tremendous dimension has gone home for his eternal reward. May he rest in peace.

Mr. STANTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SWEENEY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. STANTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to associate myself with the remarks which have been made by the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SWEENEY].

Until this moment I had not heard the sad news of the death of our beloved archbishop.

Bishop Hoban was a personal friend of my family's and this news comes to me as a great personal shock. The archbishop's record as a builder of schools, churches, and hospitals is unparalleled in our times. He was endowed with a great love of youth and possessed great foresight.

In the district that I represent he spearheaded the spiritual growth of our religion by not only satisfying the spiritual needs of the present but always with the thought in mind of the needs of the next generation.

Archbishop Hoban's death is not only a loss to his beloved people in the diocese of Cleveland but also to the Nation as a whole. All that knew him were most fortunate that Bishop Hoban passed their way.

I extend to members of his immediate family my deepest and most personal sorrow.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues from Ohio [Mr. SWEENEY and Mr. STANTON] have paid tribute to Archbishop Hoban of Cleveland whom death had taken in the 88th year of a life of dedication and noble achievements. I associate myself with my colleagues in tribute to a great man and a magnificent churchman, of whom those at his birthplace were always proud.

Archbishop Hoban will be remembered in Chicago, Rockford, Ill., and Cleveland as a builder of schools, churches, and hospitals. His life was dedicated to religious and community service. The lives of both clergy and laity are richer because Archbishop Edward Francis Hoban has lived. Cardinal Mundelein of Chicago referred to him as his "right hand."

Like many of the Catholic hierarchy, he was the child of working class parents. His father, William Hoban, was a shoemaker. The boy, one of eight children, was educated in a Chicago parochial school, St. Ignatius High School. He studied for the priesthood at St. Mary's Seminary in Baltimore, to which he was directed by Archbishop Feehan of Chicago. Archbishop Quigley sent him to Rome for advanced studies in philosophy and sacred theology.

Upon his return from Rome, Father Hoban was assigned to the staff of Quigley Preparatory Seminary.

As a Chicagoan, I, therefore, associate myself with my colleagues from Cleveland in tribute to this great man whose influence will survive in the lives of all of us and whose monuments are the churches, schools, and hospitals built by Archbishop Edward Francis Hoban.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who so desire have 5 legislative days

in which to pay tribute to the memory of the late Archbishop Hoban.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

REPRESENTATIVE STALBAUM SUBMITS LEGISLATION TO PROTECT OUR LAKES FROM THE DEPREDACTIONS OF POLLUTION

Mr. STALBAUM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. STALBAUM. Mr. Speaker, I am submitting legislation today to protect our lakes from the depredations of pollution. While I am particularly concerned with the Great Lakes, this legislation, also authored by Senator GAYLORD NELSON, would include lakes in all parts of the Nation.

Titled the "National Lakes Preservation Act of 1966," the bill would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make a nationwide lake study and recommend to Congress lake areas that would be included in a network of lakes under local, State, and Federal supervision. To be known as the National Lake Areas System, this coordinated approach would place major emphasis on pollution abatement, shoreline protection, and development of the recreational potential of the lakes themselves.

Deterioration of a lake accelerates as the amount of its privately owned shoreline increases. Today, only 5 percent of the total shoreline of the Nation's largest 250 natural lakes is held by governmental units and accessible to the public. It is clear that unrestricted development of lakes must be checked or the Nation will forfeit a vital part of its water supply. The National Lake Areas System would raise a protective umbrella over these lakes and the people and industries who depend on them.

An equally important feature of the National Lakes Preservation Act of 1966 is its provision for intensive study of the pollution problems lakes are prone to develop. The knowledge acquired through research into lake sciences would be used not only to ward off further degradation, but also to revive those lakes which have already succumbed.

A SIGNIFICANT STEP HAS BEEN TAKEN BY THE CORN REFINING INDUSTRY

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, a significant step has been taken by the corn

refining industry through the Corn Refiners Association, formerly the Corn Industries Research Foundation. By adopting a statement of policy reflecting an understanding of the responsibility owed by the industry to the American farmer and by committing itself to efforts to educate the public to the importance of American agriculture, the association has made a progressive contribution toward the needed development of cooperation between the industrial and agricultural sectors of our economy.

I am personally pleased that the Corn Refiners Association is the first agriculturally oriented industry group to adopt such a posture because one of its leading members, Corn Products Co., operates substantial facilities in my district, at Peking, Ill. The corn refining industry produces virtually all of the cornstarch, corn sugar, corn syrup, corn oil, and hull and gluten livestock feeds manufactured in the United States.

Too often the American farmer has been treated as the stepchild of our economic system. He has been blamed for rising prices, although food prices actually have risen at a much slower rate than any other type of commodity produced. The consumer fails to appreciate that the farmer makes available the greatest supply of food at the lowest cost of any country in the world. Industry often fails to appreciate that a healthy agricultural economy, is the foundation upon which booming industrial production rests.

American agriculture enters a new era in the years ahead. Not only will domestic demand for agricultural commodities be rising sharply, but the farmer will be called upon to be the spearhead of our attack on hunger and starvation throughout the world.

If the American farmer is to succeed in these tasks he must have the support of the American public, and to achieve this goal the public must be informed of the importance of the role agriculture is playing and will be called upon to play in the future. The action proposed by the members of the Corn Refiners Association is a worthy first effort in this direction. They and their enlightened president, Robert C. Liebenow, deserve to be heartily congratulated.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently, a quorum is not present.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 299]

Abbitt	Ayres	Cameron
Abernethy	Bell	Carter
Adair	Betts	Conte
Albert	Bow	Cooley
Andrews,	Buchanan	Corman
Glenn	Byrnes, Wis.	Craley
Aspinall	Callaway	Davis, Ga.

Dawson	Kluczynski	Rivers, S.C.
Dorn	Long, La.	Rogers, Tex.
Duncan, Tenn.	McCulloch	Roncallo
Dyal	McDade	Roybal
Edmondson	McEwen	Rumsfeld
Edwards, La.	McMillan	St Germain
Ellsworth	McVicker	Scott
Evans, Colo.	Mackay	Senner
Farbstein	Martin, Ala.	Sickles
Farnsley	Martin, Mass.	Smith, Va.
Fisher	Martin, Nebr.	Stephens
Garmatz	Miller	Stratton
Gibbons	Mink	Teague, Tex.
Gray	Moeller	Thompson, N.J.
Hagan, Ga.	Morrison	Toll
Hanna	Murphy, N.Y.	Tuck
Hansen, Wash.	Murray	Tunney
Hays	O'Konski	Tuten
Hébert	Passman	Walker, Miss.
Hungate	Powell	Watts
Jacobs	Purcell	Willis
Keith	Rees	Wilson, Bob
King, N.Y.	Reinecke	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 343 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN], I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking and Currency have until midnight, Saturday, September 24, 1966, to file a report on H.R. 17899, a bill to strengthen the regulatory and supervisory authority of Federal agencies over insured banks and insured savings and loan associations, to increase the maximum amount of insured accounts or deposits to \$15,000, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, has this been cleared with the minority members of the committee?

Mr. GONZALEZ. The distinguished gentleman from Texas, the chairman of the committee, the Honorable WRIGHT PATMAN, had to leave the floor earlier but the gentleman has assured me that he has checked with the minority members.

Mr. GROSS. And, is there a minority report; and if so, is it to be included or does the gentleman from Texas know?

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from Iowa will yield, as I understand the matter it is included.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object—and I apologize to the gentleman from Texas—I did not hear the request.

Would the gentleman from Texas rene the request?

Mr. GONZALEZ. This is the request on the part of the Committee on Banking and Currency to have until midnight Saturday, September 24, 1966, to file a report on H.R. 17899.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

VETERANS' PENSION ACT OF 1966

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, I was delighted with the House action Monday on H.R. 17488, the Veterans' Pension Act of 1966.

As a member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, as a staunch advocate of the liberalization provided by this bill, and as a sponsor of even broader legislation in this field, I feel the overwhelming vote given this bill is most commendable. It is particularly significant that the adjustment provided in the bill comes in this calendar year. Those who depend upon fixed incomes have been seriously affected by the rising cost of living. Certainly we have an obligation to insure that the Nation's veterans and their widows, through the pension structure, are adequately protected.

Unfortunately, due to illness, I was not able to be recorded in the overwhelming vote of approval given this bill. In view of my intense interest in this legislation, I wish the RECORD to show, had I been able to be on this floor at the time, I would have voted an enthusiastic "aye."

I urge that the other body, to which the bill is now referred, act favorably before final adjournment.

POST OFFICE DELIVERY POLICY

Mr. CAHILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. CAHILL. Mr. Speaker, the citizens of my district, and I think of the entire country, are concerned and upset by the present policy of the Post Office Department relative to mail delivery in new residential areas. The Post Office Department's present policy is to provide delivery service on a curblin basis in these newly developed areas rather than a house delivery. While the door delivery service existing at the time the policy was adopted has not been affected, thousands of new homes are affected and many of the residents are just not getting any mail service.

A dramatic example of the problem is illustrated in the community of Willingboro, N.J. An ordinance in the community prohibits the erection of mailboxes at the curblin. A regulation of the Post Office Department prohibits house delivery. As a result new residents are not getting any mail service.

I have talked personally to the Postmaster General and his staff on this demanding problem and have been assured that every effort is being made to resolve it promptly. While the Postmaster General attributes the problem basically to

a budgetary deficiency, I find it difficult to understand why the Post Office Department will be called upon to expend the amount of money estimated for the door-to-door delivery. It does not seem to me that so many millions of dollars must be expended in taking the mail from the curb to the door. However, even if there is additional cost involved and if it is substantial, there is no reason why this Congress and its authorized committees should not make available the necessary funds for the Post Office Department to bring equal mail service to citizens settling in new communities.

I also find it difficult, Mr. Speaker, to reconcile the national drive for beautification with the Post Office Department's drive to install all manner and form of mailboxes in new communities designed at considerable cost to preserve the esthetic values of community life.

I call upon the Postmaster General to take whatever steps are necessary immediately to correct this inequity and to remove this ridiculous regulation. And I call upon the appropriate committees of the Congress to investigate the needs for additional funds and to supply adequate money to carry out the necessary and existing services of the Post Office Department.

THE CHAMIZAL MEMORIAL HIGHWAY

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 11555) to provide a border highway along the U.S. bank of the Rio Grande in connection with the settlement of the Chamizal boundary dispute between the United States and Mexico.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Texas.

The motion was agreed to.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 11555, with Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WRIGHT].

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this bill is presented by the Committee on Public Works in response to a situation entirely unprecedented in the history of the United States. The bill would authorize construction of the Chamizal Memorial Highway along the U.S. side of the newly realigned international border between the United States and Mexico, at El Paso, Tex., and Juarez, Mexico.

This highway would replace certain connecting street and road links which

no longer can be used because they now lie outside the international boundaries of the United States. More significantly, it would connect three very busy points of international entry and exit to and from the United States with Mexico, at the busiest port of entry on the entire southern border of the United States. Some 60 million crossings occur annually at these points.

The bill is made necessary by the Chamizal Treaty entered into between this country and our neighboring Republic of Mexico, by which some 630 acres from the city of El Paso were ceded to Mexico, ending a long-festering dispute of many years concerning the legal boundary between our two countries.

In losing the territory, the city of El Paso lost certain roads and streets that connect with points of international entry, and in addition lost some \$27 million worth of property from its tax rolls. The city further deeded to the U.S. Government without charge a parcel of municipal property, valued at approximately \$250,000 for Federal use as a border station.

Ambassador Thomas Mann at the time of working out the details of a settlement with the citizens of El Paso, Tex., promised them that he would recommend to the Congress as an adjustment for their loss in tax revenues, as a replacement for the lost streets and roads, and as a long-needed connection between these points of entry on our border, such a highway as this bill now would authorize.

In 1963 and 1964, during hearings before our congressional committee on the international agreement and the enabling legislation, both Ambassador Mann and Boundary Commissioner Joseph Friedkin testified as to their belief in the need for such a highway and urged Congress to give favorable consideration to a bill such as this at the proper time.

The road, as envisioned in this bill, would traverse some 12½ miles, and the estimated cost would come to approximately \$12 million.

The merits of the legislation are seen in the three considerations of need, fairness, and value to the United States.

First. Need for the highway is implicit in the fact that El Paso is the busiest port of entry on our entire border. Sixty million people cross annually at the three points which this road would connect. This number is equal to almost one-third the total population of the United States. It is three times as many as the number of tourists who come to Washington each year. This should give you a fairly good idea of the need.

The U.S. Border Patrol has said that the mobility of such a highway would assist in their patrolling of the border at this vital point. Such a highway was first proposed in 1927 but was incapable of being built through all these years because of the long-pending Chamizal settlement and the fact that the title to the land was clouded.

Second. A measure of fairness to the city of El Paso would be provided by the Federal construction of this highway

through a part of the city. El Paso gave up 630 acres willingly and freely to cooperate with the U.S. Government in removing this festering sore of recurrent conflict between our country and the neighboring Republic of Mexico.

The city surrendered approximately \$27 million of property from its tax roles in order to facilitate this settlement. This obviously represents a considerable annual loss to the city, and the provision of this highway will assist them in accommodating to this loss.

Ambassador Thomas Mann and U.S. Boundary Commissioner Joseph Friedkin both testified at the time of the hearings or the Chamizal Treaty in the House and Senate that they had promised to recommend such a highway to Congress at a later date. El Paso is under no illusion that these men could commit the Congress. But it is basically a question of keeping faith with these citizens who cooperated so fully notwithstanding the loss to the city.

Third. The value to the United States is unquestionable. The cost is small in comparison. At an estimated \$12 million, it will come to only about 20 cents for each citizen who crosses the border at this location this year. And, it is a one-time cost.

It will provide a better flow of traffic, long and sorely needed, for these 60 million annual crossings. And it will greatly improve the first impression for the millions from Latin America who enter our country from that point for visits each year. El Paso is, for much of Latin America, a window to the United States. Moreover, it is an international city for many other official visitors.

There are 43 nations of the free world which train troops at Fort Bliss and the White Sands missile complex. The impression they get at El Paso is their impression of the United States. Mexico has underway a very impressive program of development at Juarez on its side of the border. At this point Mexican improvements come to about \$8.8 million.

The bill has been recommended by the U.S. Boundary Commission, the Bureau of Public Roads, the Departments of Commerce and State. It is approved by the Bureau of the Budget, and was unanimously reported by our Committee on Public Works.

It obviously serves a true national need, as distinguished from a purely local need, and it seems to me that the most impressive and impelling fact of all is the fact of these 60 million crossings every year.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WRIGHT. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I assume the gentleman is getting his figures as to the traffic from some official source.

Mr. WRIGHT. Quite so; from the U.S. Boundary Commission.

Mr. GROSS. From the U.S. Boundary Commission?

Mr. WRIGHT. Quite so, and I believe they are concurred in by the Departments of State, Treasury, and Commerce.

Mr. GROSS. I did not know that the Department of State was engaged in counting traffic.

Mr. WRIGHT. They apparently do, along with the Department of Commerce, maintain agencies that count and make numerous studies, including traffic.

Additionally, our customs officials keep accurate records of all crossings at our ports of entry.

Mr. GROVER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, it seems that this highway has been promised by everybody except the Congress of the United States. I do not know when it was promised nor all the circumstances under which it was promised, but apparently we in Congress are cut in on the crash landing after the takeoff on the part of the President, Mr. Mann, and the Lord knows how many others. I resent this sort of a deal.

When this Chamizal Treaty business was before the Senate, Commissioner Friedkin, of the International Boundary and Water Commission, appeared to testify in behalf of it and all its implications. Senator SMITH said:

Is \$41 million-plus adequate to carry out the full terms of the treaty without any other request coming in?

Mr. Friedkin responded by saying:

Yes, ma'am, and there is a limitation which the authorizing legislation places upon us of \$44,900,000.

Evidently at that time Mr. Friedkin considered the door closed to any further expenditures. If you can rely upon the answer that he gave Senator SMITH, the deal was out and over on the basis of \$44,900,000 then requested.

Where this \$12 million request came in I do not know. At what later stage, how it got in, when it got in, I just do not know. But we are here today asked to spend \$12 million on a superhighway that was never a part of the Chamizal Treaty and cannot now be made a part of the Chamizal Treaty because it was an issue that was never presented in its specifics to the Congress of the United States at the time the Chamizal Treaty was ratified and the money made available to carry out the terms of that treaty.

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. Yes, I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. COLLIER. Why would this not be in the regular Federal highway program, like any other project?

Mr. GROSS. That is an excellent question. The gentleman asks why this is not in the Federal highway program. I cannot answer it. Perhaps someone can.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. WRIGHT. In response to the gentleman's remark as to whether or not Congress was put on notice at the time of the treaty and enabling legislation, I believe it is quite clear from the recordings of the hearings that both in the Senate committee and in the House

committee, both Ambassador Mann and Commissioner Friedkin responded very directly to questions that they did intend to come back and ask for this highway. If the gentleman will permit me, I shall quote from those conversations.

Mr. GROSS. I would rather the gentleman would do that on his own time. I yielded to the gentleman in the hope that he would answer the question of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. COLLIER] as to why this is not a part of the Federal highway program.

Mr. WRIGHT. That is a fair question. The answer is quite clear and simple. It is a separate case, made necessary by an international treaty. As such, it would not come under the regular Federal aid highway program.

Mr. GROSS. If this was a part of the international treaty, why was it not so stipulated at the time?

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. GROSS. Yes, I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. WRIGHT. It was not and it could not be a part of the international treaty, because it applies wholly on our side, in the United States. We did not promise the highway to Mexico in the treaty. Therefore it has no part in the treaty. It was so stipulated, if the gentleman will yield further.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman himself, in his presentation a few moments ago, spoke of the streets and roads within the city. I believe in the context of that reference, and the reference made to the streets and the roads within El Paso, that this is what was contemplated, and if anybody got an idea there would be roadways built, that it was in terms of streets and roads within El Paso, and not a superhighway to be built along the border.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. GROVER. I yield the gentleman from Iowa 5 additional minutes.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. GROSS. Yes, I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. WRIGHT. Number one, it really is not what the gentleman would call a superhighway, which is a six-lane highway. This is hoped to be a four-lane highway. We hope it will be an adequate one.

Mr. GROSS. That is a superhighway in Iowa. It may not be a superhighway in Texas, but it is a superhighway where I come from.

Mr. WRIGHT. Perhaps we ought not to get into the degrees of superiority, because I am sure the gentleman from Iowa yields to no man in that matter, but let me answer the gentleman with respect to his statement that this was not so stipulated at the time. It was indeed.

Mr. Mann, the Ambassador, in answering the specific question of Senator SPARKMAN, said:

I consider this, in effect, a part and parcel of the project itself. I personally hope that in addition to providing the right-of-way, we can also provide for the City of El Paso a paved highway running along the top of this levee.

He was being questioned by the head of our committee, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. SELDEN], on the House side. Mr. SELDEN said:

Does the Senate bill, as presently written, comply with all agreements we have made not only with the Government of Mexico, but with the City of El Paso?

Mr. SELDEN is here and can respond as to exactly what the Congress was told in 1963 and 1964.

Mr. GROSS. Why would there then be a response from Mr. Friedkin that if \$44.9 million was made available that amount would be all that he considered the treaty or agreement would cost the American taxpayers?

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, Mr. Friedkin was there, and did communicate.

Mr. GROSS. I cannot believe Mr. Friedkin did not communicate with Ambassador Mann.

Mr. WRIGHT. But he did. They were there together, both Friedkin and Ambassador Mann testified that they would come back and ask for the highway.

Mr. GROSS. If Friedkin was dealing off the top of the table, why then did he say this is it, this is the deal?

Mr. SELDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I should like to say one or two other things, and then I will be glad to yield to the gentleman.

Let me ask this question: Will this super highway provide an avenue to the Tijuana Racetrack?

Mr. WRIGHT. The gentleman is perhaps better informed about the location of the Tijuana Racetrack than the gentleman from Texas, but I believe it is in California.

Mr. GROSS. I say to the gentleman, the last time I saw El Paso, Tex., was in 1917 when I was on the way overseas.

I should still like to have an answer from somebody as to whether the traffic to a racetrack will go over this highway.

Mr. WRIGHT. If the gentleman will yield, and if that is a serious question—

Mr. GROSS. It is a serious question.

Mr. WRIGHT. Let me suggest that the Tijuana Racetrack is about 1,000 miles from El Paso.

Mr. GROSS. What is the race track there? Is it at Juarez?

Mr. WRIGHT. I am not familiar with the racetrack at Juarez.

Mr. GROSS. Is there a racetrack at Juarez?

Mr. WRIGHT. I would say there may be a bullring or there may be a racetrack. There are some hotels. There are some restaurants.

Mr. GROSS. I must admit that I do not know the racetracks very well because I do not bet on the "bobtails." I still would like to know whether the high life around El Paso, Tex., and that area of Mexico is to be served by this four-lane highway?

Mr. WRIGHT. Let me assure the gentleman that if there is a racetrack or a bullring, there is no connection with the highway.

Mr. GROSS. Nobody would travel this super highway to get there? It would be closed to those seeking fun,

sport, and amusement in Mexico, is that correct?

Mr. Chairman, this bill came up under a suspension of the rules a short time ago and failed to get the necessary number of votes to pass. I hope that the House today will turn it down again.

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. COLLIER. I still have not gotten an answer which accommodates me as to why this cannot be put in the interstate highway program. As I understand from what has been said, this is an agreement, the gentleman said, with the city of El Paso. I did not suppose we could make an international agreement with the city of El Paso. Was it in the international agreement with Mexico, not as a tail onto the original agreement? This is what I am trying to find out.

Mr. GROSS. It was certainly not a part of the Chamizal Agreement or Treaty.

Mr. COLLIER. It was not?

Mr. GROSS. It was not.

Mr. COLLIER. It was an agreement with El Paso subsequently?

Mr. GROSS. This was a side deal, apparently, from what the gentleman tells us. This was a side deal entered into by Mr. Mann and Mr. Friedkin, the latter Commissioner of the International Boundary Commission, and apparently approved by another Texan, Lyndon Johnson.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. I believe on page 5 of the report there is included the letter from Douglas MacArthur II, Assistant Secretary of State, which fairly well spells out what is at stake here. It says:

Of these projects, only the special compensation and the highway had been proposed at the time of the negotiation of the Chamizal settlement. Civic leaders of El Paso proposed the highway when Thomas C. Mann, then Ambassador to Mexico, and Commissioner Friedkin, U.S. Commissioner on the International Boundary and Water Commission, first discussed the Chamizal settlement with them.

This is the key point:

A highway along the new channel of the relocated river came to be discussed as an integral part of the Chamizal project.

That is in the letter from Douglas MacArthur II.

Mr. GROSS. That just adds MacArthur's name to the list of those who were playing around under the table with this \$12 million highway. That is all that adds to this record.

I would hope that the Members of the House, in view of President's Johnson's call for cuts in Federal spending, and in view of the fact that the Highway Commission of the great State of Texas would have no difficulty, I am sure, in designating this as an interstate highway or as a State highway, will vote down this proposal. I cannot think of anything better that the oil rich State of Texas could do at this time than to

make available the \$12 million for this highway and take it off the backs of the Iowa taxpayers, Illinois taxpayers, and Mississippi taxpayers.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Alabama, the chairman of the Subcommittee on Latin American Affairs of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs [Mr. SELDEN].

Mr. SELDEN. Mr. Chairman, the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. WRIGHT] referred to the hearings on the channel implementing legislation that were conducted by the Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs.

In his appearance before the subcommittee on February 27, 1964, Assistant Secretary of State Thomas C. Mann referred as follows to a proposed highway:

In the discussions of a possible settlement with the citizens of El Paso, we spoke about the possibility of a highway on top of the levee following the proposed new river channel. I said I would support such a highway. I understand that it is now under study by the Bureau of Public Roads and the authorities of the State of Texas.

The right-of-way to be acquired under the pending bill for the levee would provide the right-of-way required for the highway. I hope very much that the Congress will later approve a paved highway running along the top of this levee practically as a feature of the re-located channel.

In the following exchange between me and Secretary Mann, he again referred to the proposed highway.

Mr. SELDEN. Is the bill that was passed by the Senate and now before this committee fully in accord with the recommendations that have been made by the Department of State and does it carry out all our agreements with Mexico and also with the city of El Paso?

Mr. MANN. It does, with the exception of the city of El Paso, as I stated in my statement here. I did tell the people of El Paso that, while I couldn't commit the Congress, I would recommend to the Congress for its consideration the construction of this highway.

Mr. Chairman, I think it is perfectly clear that Secretary Mann put the subcommittee on notice that he would recommend to the Congress for its consideration the construction of a highway in the city of El Paso, Tex. As he stated, however, he could not commit the Congress—thus, the necessity for this bill.

Mr. GROVER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CRAMER].

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Chairman, I think the question concerning whether or not this body should pass this bill today and the questions which have been raised by Members about the bill are very interesting ones. I think the action that should be taken here today should be one properly judged and one rightly based upon the equities involved. As one reads the statements of Mr. Mann in his negotiations on the Chamizal Treaty at the time of those negotiations, and of the distinguished gentleman from Alabama [Mr. SELDEN], serious questions come to mind and interesting points are raised. Mr. Mann, who was then Ambassador to Mexico, said he would recommend to the Congress that this so-called memorial highway be built but he also pointed out that he could not commit the Congress of

the United States, obviously, to such an authorization. So it is, therefore, up to this body to decide, as I see it, what are the equities involved here. I do not see in Mr. Mann's suggestion that the Federal Government of the United States, even if this highway is authorized, should pay 100 percent of the cost. Mr. Mann did not even suggest that the Federal Government bear the total cost of the highway. I shall offer an amendment at the appropriate time to require that the State of Texas or the city of El Paso agree to pay not less than 50 percent of the cost of constructing this highway, exclusive of all costs of acquiring the right-of-way and preliminary engineering, because I think it is more consistent with the equities involved here than are the provisions of the bill, as reported. The amendment will reduce the Federal share to \$8 million, leaving the State or city with an expense of only \$4 million. I think if the Federal Government paid the cost of acquiring the right-of-way for the reason that there has already been acquired all but 4 miles of the needed right-of-way which already acquired right-of-way is already available for Government use, and for the reason that this additional 4 miles is needed for a spoil bank along the new channel that is going to be dredged to stabilize the Rio Grande, as appears on this map of the area that the gentleman from Texas has displayed. Inasmuch as the Federal Government is going to need a spoil bank area immediately adjacent to the river channel in which to place the dredged material, this seems only a fair approach. I think it is fully justified that the Federal Government should pay for the acquisition of the necessary rights-of-way to accomplish this. Incidentally, the dredged material can serve as a roadbed for this highway.

Mr. Chairman, the administration witness testified before the Subcommittee on Roads of the Committee on Public Works on June 28 that the total estimated cost of this proposed highway of \$12 million is attributable to approximately \$2.6 million for right-of-way, \$9.1 million for construction, and \$0.3 million for preliminary engineering.

Under my amendment, which I will offer at the appropriate time, the Federal Government would pay for the right-of-way acquisition, the preliminary engineering, and 50 percent of the cost of construction. I think this is most generous on the part of the Federal Government. It is a greater share than would exist under the provisions of statutes and regulations on the Federal-aid primary, secondary, and urban systems. Surely, the State of Texas and the city of El Paso, at least one of those entities, should be willing to pay \$4 million of the costs of this highway, unless they are just trying to get everything they can from the Government in Washington.

I repeat, Mr. Chairman, that I believe the Federal Government should assume the responsibility of paying the cost of providing the roadbed with dredged materials.

This obviously leads to the question as to what the Federal cost, as compared to the State cost, should be with respect to the surfacing of that roadbed. As

I have just stated, the construction of the highway is estimated to be \$9.1 million. Exclusive of this figure are additional expenses of right-of-way acquisition in the amount of \$2.6 million and preliminary engineering in the amount of \$300,000.

Mr. Chairman, we are, therefore, talking about what the cost-sharing should be with respect to the \$9.1 million cost of the construction of the highway.

Mr. Chairman, let us now examine the inequities.

Based upon the equities, I say there is not a 100-percent Federal requirement. However, I would concede, based upon the equity, that the same formula that is presently in existence with regard to primary, secondary and rural roads for a 50-50 responsibility for construction should be applied in this case, with the Federal Government paying 100 percent of the cost attributable to right-of-way and preliminary engineering.

Why do I believe there is that inequity? This question is the basic issue pending before us today.

There is some inequity in the position to ask, notwithstanding the fact that we have a court-decided issue on the Chamizal—claims by Mexico that the city itself and the State did not see fit to build a major highway in that area, because they felt they could not, because it was a territory. That is an inequity on the side of the State as to why they did not act before.

The second consideration on the basis of equity is that the city has lost some taxable property. The natural question follows as to how much and what value has been lost. The record shows that the value of the property that has been lost, according to the statement of the chairman of the subcommittee, will be a loss of approximately \$27 million of property from its tax roll.

Mr. Chairman, I am not going to talk at this point of the inequities involved and of the people who are to be removed and paid through the purchase of new housing elsewhere which was provided for in other legislation.

Mr. Chairman, let us take that one question alone and assume that all of that loss of property resulted in a tax base loss for the sake of discussion on the issues involved.

Based upon an estimated value of the poverty of \$27 million and based upon the city of El Paso's 30-mill tax base, we are talking about only an \$81,000 annual income loss to that city.

Mr. Chairman, if my formula is accepted, with the Federal Government paying \$8 million of the cost of this highway and the State paying approximately \$4 million, which would be the result of the formula I am proposing, we would, in effect, as a Congress, be amortizing for 100 years the \$8 million at the rate of \$81,000 per year loss. I believe that is reasonable. I do not know how anyone could suggest that there would be a greater Federal responsibility than that.

Now, Mr. Chairman, let us examine the other equities of the situation.

The question of the need for the highway for use by the Federal Government

or by persons who may want to cross this border in these two areas, at the terminal ends of the proposed highway, is the traffic questionable because it has been estimated to be 6 million cars. I question that figure, because I believe it is obvious that everyone going across the border does not want to travel this highway, for they are going straight for the border.

I do not think you can use that figure in determining that this is a major traveled highway with supposedly 6 million cars using it.

I would say in evaluating all the equities and recognizing that perhaps El Paso had reason to believe because of Mr. Mann and others giving them informal assurances that someday the Federal Government would authorize this highway that in my opinion the manner in which this should be handled, particularly in view of the fact that there has been already \$54 million spent by the taxpayers under the law of April 29, 1964, in the Chamizal Treaty agreement and \$2,060,000 paid for the sole benefit of the city of El Paso and Texas for the authorizing and development of the Chamizal National Memorial on June 30, 1966, of this year is to adopt my amendment. Weighing all of these equities, I do not think anyone can reasonably say that if the Congress provides an \$8 million Federal participation as compared to \$4 million, using the same 50-50 matching formula for the construction of the highway itself that there would be any injustice done to anyone be it the people of El Paso, the State of Texas, or the taxpayers of the United States of America.

Therefore, I am proposing, in the form of an amendment at a later moment this compromise version of the proposition that is before the House. Recognizing that perhaps there are some inequities and trying to put the finger on those inequities, I think my amendment would probably do the job.

I would say further that if some reasonable formula is not adopted of this nature, then I shall vote against the bill because I do not think the taxpayers should be saddled with it and that there is justification for them to be saddled with paying 100 percent of the cost of this highway.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WHITE].

Mr. WHITE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, this is a privilege for a Congressman to have the opportunity to address the House on a matter so urgently wanted by his home community and one that is so justified by the equities involved.

Mr. Chairman, it is a matter of history that this international road has been sought since 1927. It is also a matter of history that this construction was prevented by an obstacle in the hands of the United States and Mexico.

For 100 years there has existed a land dispute between the United States and Mexico over the ownership of this Chamizal land. It was not settled until 1964. This dispute caused El Paso's growth to be strangled, in this southern portion of the city. El Paso could not build this highway. They could not

even properly develop the very heart of their downtown area because the dispute left this land in limbo.

When a settlement was finally reached, this very historic part of El Paso was exchanged to Mexico. A net of 427 acres comprising the part of the downtown natural growth area of El Paso was lost. The people of El Paso accepted this irretrievable loss for several reasons. Our lives are entwined in international good will and we believe in the need for good international relations.

The U.S. Government came to the people of El Paso and asked them to accept this settlement for the higher purpose of international relations, to remove the great stigma that has balked negotiations of the United States over the years.

It was to say to the people of El Paso, "Your fellow Americans are asking you to give up a net of 427 acres of land in your growth area; to relinquish \$320,000 of annual taxes and to displace 5,500 residents."

What did El Paso ask for in return? They are not asking to build a whole new part of their city. They are asking that this road be built.

El Paso did not even receive reimbursement for 7 miles of roadway that they lost as well as the road that was lost along the levee.

Although it is an international border, El Paso is not asking that the United States maintain it hereafter, but they say the State of Texas and the city of El Paso will maintain it hereafter.

That is what we are asking for, for 427 acres, our \$320,000 of tax revenues and our 5,500 lives that have been changed.

El Paso, upon notice of this treaty, even donated a \$250,000 tract of land for the displaced border patrol facilities.

This plan was developed for very real reasons in the best interests of the United States. The Bureau of the Budget has approved this program; so has the Bureau of Public Roads, the State Department, the International Boundary Commission, and the Commerce Department.

The figure stated is only an authorization and includes acquisition costs. It is not an appropriation. It can never be done more cheaply than right now, because it can be built simultaneously with the construction of the levee on the river, as has already been mentioned. Any delay would be costly.

El Paso is not asking for a Federal handout. This highway will serve a very important purpose. As the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WRIGHT] said, 60 million people every year cross the border at El Paso. That is one-third the population of the United States and is more than the number of people by three times who come to Washington, D.C., each year. These are your constituents who are visiting El Paso throughout the year. Not only would this highway allow free flow in the very southernmost part of our city that has been stymied all these years but, more importantly, it would connect every international port of entry in the city of El Paso, in furtherance of our good international relations, and for more efficient law enforcement along the

border, which is the responsibility of the U.S. Government.

This highway serves an even more subtle purpose in an era when we are the example to the world of our strength and the attributes of freedom; we are the symbol of strength, international comity, and progress.

Many of you may not have been to El Paso, but may I assure you that for hundreds of thousands of people throughout the world El Paso is the only impression and memory that they have of the United States. El Paso is the window to much of the free world and Latin America. For years the people of El Paso have tried their best to fulfill the awesome privilege of making friends around the world for this Nation.

For example, since World War II, over 43 nations have been training their troops in missile defense at El Paso. Their leaders come to see how these particular programs are faring. They have been welcomed into our homes and we have tried to impart to them our American way of life. The State Department has brought dignitaries to El Paso to show them international good will in action.

We feel we would like to continue to carry this work forward, and we ask for your support of the bill.

Our relations, the relations between the United States and Mexico, are at their best. We have no recriminations. Every day we practice neighborliness, and bind the ties of friendship. That is why we understand the higher purpose of the Chamizal Treaty. The people of El Paso have subordinated their own wishes. In expression of this monumental treaty, that was made without duress, Mexico has already started and has almost completed over \$8 million of beautification programs on its side of the border, and they have many more plans. As the leader of the free world, we cannot be derelict in the beautification and development of our own border.

We now ask for your help. Thank you very much.

Mr. GROVER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may use.

I share with the gentleman from Iowa regret that the anticipation of the request for funds for this highway was not shown or indicated in the original debate in this House on the funding of the Chamizal Treaty.

However, I also agree with the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CRAMER] and all of the members of the subcommittee sitting at the hearing that there are substantial equities here to be observed. I think the one which convinces me most is that there is a singular obligation on the part of the U.S. Government that in condemning this land and taking the land from the city of El Paso, we are taking \$27 million of taxable base in perpetuity, and that represents a substantial amount of money over the years.

For that reason, Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this legislation.

Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. KEE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. KEE. Mr. Chairman, I rise to enthusiastically support H.R. 11555, and highly commend the distinguished floor manager, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WRIGHT] for the effective manner in which he has presented the merits of the bill which is now under consideration.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I respectfully call the attention of the Members of the Committee to the fact that when this bill was considered under the suspension of the rules, we did attain a substantial majority. While it was not the two-thirds vote that was necessary, the fact remains that the majority of the House voted in favor of this bill. I therefore respectfully urge that this bill be passed in its present form without amendment.

Mr. WRIGHT. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. CABELL. Mr. Chairman, in enthusiastically supporting this very worthwhile project, I do wish to call attention to one item that needs clarification for the Record.

This is the wording on page 2 of the bill naming the State highway engineer as the project engineer. I am advised by members of the committee that this is not intended to preclude the State engineer from commissioning a private engineer or firm of engineers to do this work under his supervision.

I am further advised that this wording is not to be construed as setting a precedent wherein other public works involving Federal funds would have to be engineered and designed "in-shop" to the exclusion of qualified private engineers.

I urge the support of my colleagues for this authorization which only partially compensates the city of El Paso for its losses incurred as a result of the Chamizal Pact.

The CHAIRMAN. There being no further requests for time, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 11555

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of Commerce, hereinafter referred to as the Secretary, is authorized to (1) construct a border highway in the city of El Paso, Texas, between the approximate point of the beginning of the rectified boundary channel, two blocks west of Sante Fe Street in El Paso, thence along the international boundary to the International Bridge at Zaragosa Road—about twelve and one-half miles east: Provided, That the design plans and specifications for this highway shall be developed to meet design and construction standards established by the Secretary; that the Secretary may work through the Texas State Highway Department in accomplishing any part of this project; that the planning, design, construction schedule, and works shall be subject to review by the United States Commissioner, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, to assure coordination with the relocation of the river channel and relocation of related facilities, pursuant to the American-Mexican Chamizal Convention Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 184): And provided further,

That the Secretary may at his discretion request that the United States Commissioner, International Boundary and Water Commission, plan and perform such part of the engineering and construction of the highway as may be warranted to assure coordination and efficient construction, and the Secretary may transfer to the Secretary of State funds necessary for such purpose; (2) acquire lands necessary for the border highway in accordance with the approved plans, through the United States Commissioner, International Boundary and Water Commission: *Provided, That the provisions of the American-Mexican Chamizal Convention Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 184) for the acquisition of lands for the purposes of that Act will also apply to the acquisition of adjoining lands required for the border highway, and the Secretary may transfer to the Secretary of State funds necessary for such purposes.*

SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated from the general fund of the Treasury a sum not to exceed \$12,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered as read, printed in the Record, and open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the first committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 3, after line 2, insert the following:

"Sec 2. The Secretary is authorized to convey all right, title and interest of the United States in and to the highway authorized to be constructed by this Act to the State of Texas or the city of El Paso, Texas, except that the Secretary shall not construct any highway under authority of this Act until such time as he shall have entered into an agreement with the State of Texas or the city of El Paso, Texas, wherein such State or city agrees to accept all right, title and interest to the highway upon completion of construction and agrees to maintain such highway for such period and in accordance with such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines necessary to protect the interests of the United States."

AMENDMENT TO THE COMMITTEE AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. CRAMER

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment to the committee amendment offered by Mr. CRAMER: On page 3, line 10, after the word "city" insert the following: "agrees to pay not less than fifty per centum of the cost of constructing such highway, excluding all costs of acquiring the right-of-way and all preliminary engineering costs, and".

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Chairman, I do not intend to go over the entire discussion we just had in the general debate relating to the bill, at which time I announced my intention to offer this amendment. Let me just capsule those remarks as follows:

I recognize that there is equity in the position of the State of Texas and the city of El Paso. Mr. Mann, who suggested that he would recommend a highway to the Congress, did not say—and I do not think he in any way implied that he did so—that this bill be authorized as a highway by Congress—that he at the same

time said it should be a 100 percent Federal-cost highway.

The highways generally authorized by the Congress are either 90-10 percent under the interstate or 50-50 percent under the Federal aid primary, secondary, and urban systems.

The question is: Which could this qualify as? In my opinion it could easily qualify as a primary highway. Inasmuch as it connects two highways, if the State so designated, it would probably be made a part of the primary or urban system without any problem.

If the road were constructed as a part of the regular system, it could also qualify for the State's share of the cost out of the State's allocations in the future for primary, secondary, or urban construction.

How much does the State of Texas get annually out of which this approximately \$4 million could be paid under normal circumstances? We are talking about a \$4 million State share, \$8 million Federal share. Is that not a reasonable formula? It is 2 to 1. The Federal Government pays for acquisition of the right-of-way and for putting the spoil, or foundation of the highway, next to the river to be dredged, and the Federal Government pays 50 percent of the cost of construction. Is that not reasonable?

It makes the State of Texas look peculiarly irresponsible in making a request for this special highway, when one considers that the State's apportionment for 1967 of Federal-aid highway funds already authorized is as follows: Primary highway system, \$27,709,368; secondary or feeder roads, \$17,530,458; urban highways, \$13,893,673; and Interstate System, \$148,784,250. Excluding the Interstate System, the State of Texas then gets still over \$59 million for 1967, and will probably get more for 1968. With all of that money available in the State of Texas, it is peculiar why it did not construct the highway in the first place.

I want to stress this: This Federal participation of 50 percent of the cost of construction, would not come out of the State's present allocation I just read, but would be in addition. So the taxpayers in effect would be putting up \$8 million to recognize fully, I believe, what the equities are with respect to the State of Texas and the city of El Paso in this situation—but not the 100 percent, because I do not believe there is a 100-percent Federal responsibility.

This figure was arrived at not only from the 50-50 matching formula, but it is conceded that because of the loss of property—that is, the principal point of equity on the part of the city of El Paso—this has resulted in a loss of \$27 million of taxable property.

I assume that the rate of taxes in El Paso is approximately 30 mills.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, to correct the record, that assumption is far, far in error.

Mr. CRAMER. Does the gentleman know what the millage is?

Mr. WRIGHT. It is undoubtedly at least \$1.75 per hundred or 1.75 cents

rather than 30 mills per dollars of evaluation. It may be as high as \$2.50 per hundred, as in many Texas cities. It would be at the very least approximately six times what the gentleman says. I am not certain precisely what it is at the moment, but I am quite certain that it has been at least that much in very recent times, and that is the standard practice in Texas. The property in the Chamizal area was not yielding only \$81,000 to the city, as the gentleman indicated earlier, but probably more like \$300,000 a year.

Mr. CRAMER. I am glad to concede the point.

Assuming the gentleman is correct, then the loss of taxes over a period of time, if amortized to the tune of \$8 million, would amortize at approximately a 15- or 20-year period.

The questions are: Is that reasonable? Is that not adequate equity recognized by the Federal Government?

I would suggest to the gentleman, I believe this is a fair and reasonable proposal, particularly in view of the fact that the taxpayers already have spent \$44.9 million under Public Law 88-300 in 1964 to carry out this treaty, and that the city of El Paso has spent \$2,060,000 for the development of the Chamizal National Memorial in the city of El Paso.

I am sympathetic with what the gentleman attempts to do, but I say that the justification for putting an expressway highway between these points going across from the United States to Mexico is not sufficient, so far as the interstate users are concerned or the international users are concerned or the border patrol use is concerned or the Military Establishment use is concerned, to call for a 100-percent Federal contribution. That is my point.

I trust my amendment will be adopted.

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

This amendment, which would take \$4 million away from the construction of this needed highway, might make the entire road impossible.

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. WHITE] has stated that more than 7 miles of roadway which had already been constructed has been given away. This is a roadway to which the city and the State participated, in regard to construction funds.

They are being told now, "If you want this additional highway to make up for the one we gave away, we will build only a part of it and you will now have to come up with another \$4 million."

It is being assumed that the Federal Government's completely contributing to the building of a highway is something without precedent. I point out that this has had precedent many times over.

Several hundreds of miles of federally constructed highways, built wholly at Federal expense, are in our national parks. Thousands of miles of completely federally built roads serve our national defense installations. The Federal Government even has constructed highways

to serve private contractors who are engaged in work of one type or another for the Federal Government.

There is an excellent example of a road built wholly at Federal expense nearby. This is the highway to the Dulles Airport. In contrast with the present proposal, in fact, the Dulles Highway costs the Government for continuous maintenance. However, this highway is a one-time expense for the Federal Government. All maintenance and other expenses in the future will be taken over by the State of Texas and by the city of El Paso.

The Dulles Highway, I might point out, was a completely Federal road. It cost a great deal more than this Chamizal Highway and serves many fewer people. In the first 3 years the Dulles Highway carried fewer than 3 million people. It is estimated that this new highway will carry per year 60 million people. That is over three times as many persons who annually visit the great city of Washington, our Nation's Capital. If we bring this down to a per user cost, the taxpayers paid \$5 for each passenger using the Dulles Highway in the first 3 years of its operation, and the Chamizal, by way of a comparison of cost, will only represent about 7 cents for each international passenger who can be expected to use it in its first 3 years. A highway was constructed here in good faith with the cooperation of the city of El Paso, the State of Texas, and the Federal Government. This was given away. They were not paid back for it. We are now telling them that if this is to be replaced, then you have to come up with \$4 million. It is just not fair, and I urge the House, therefore, to oppose this amendment.

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I do not have anything to contribute by way of further factual presentation that has not already been presented by both sides. However, I do think that some consideration should be given to the fact that a situation arises here because of a longtime dispute between two nations, a situation which was neither the doing nor the choosing of either the city of El Paso or of the city of Juarez, just across the border. I know both cities well. During World War II we trained at Rattlesnake Air Base in western Texas, I say to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross], and once a month we were able to go on leave to make a trip to those cities. Now, here is a situation, this dispute between these two nations, which is neither of their choosing nor of their doing. These two cities on each side of the border, El Paso and Juarez, did not create this situation, neither did the State of Texas or the Province of Chihuahua.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to approach this a little from the standpoint of personal courtesy and the standpoint of having a little respect for the other fellow, for your neighbor. I saw only very recently what the Government of Mexico has done on their side of the newly agreed-upon boundary. You will not see

these pictures clearly from far away, because they are small. However, it will give you a good idea. Here is a picture of a four-lane divided modern highway which leads up to the border of the United States with Mexico. Try to imagine an American visitor coming down into Mexico over this modern freeway which is already built or in the process of completion. As one drives south, you come to a circle, which you can barely see at the bottom of this picture, but it is enlarged at the top of the other picture. This is a large circle, just as we have at Dupont Circle here in Washington. In the center of that circle is a statue of one of our great Presidents, Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLATNIK. I will be glad to yield, and I always yield to my friend from Iowa if I can just complete this statement.

What a wonderful tribute this is and what a wonderful reception to our people by these friendly neighbors to the south in extending a friendly hand of welcome to their neighbors from the north. That is the reception that they give to Americans who come down to visit their country. And look at the facilities. Here is a historical and cultural museum with art displays of great value where our children can learn about the Aztecs and other early civilizations of that country. They have halls for museums and for conventions and industrial exhibits and facilities for the smooth and expeditious flow of customs and immigration and naturalization activities. Some of this is still in the process of completion, but much is already completed.

So, Mr. Chairman, I believe the expenditure of \$12 million is a modest amount which will bring about a much greater return, especially in better relations and better feeling between Mexico and the United States.

Mr. Chairman, I believe we should dress up our front door, too, so that when a Mexican tourist comes to the United States, he is welcomed and greeted in the same bright, cheerful, and delightful manner as are we who enter Mexico. Let us dress up our so-called front door into the United States.

Mr. Chairman, I was taught as a little boy—and I came from a modest family. Mr. Chairman, when visitors came to see us, we put on our best and neatest clothes, even though modest. To show off? No, but to show our respect to our friends who came to visit us.

Mr. Chairman, this modest \$12 million, will in part replace the roads and streets that have already been taken away from the city of El Paso and the State of Texas, and the \$27 million value of the property valuation taken this is not only a modest investment and, certainly, a truly justifiable investment that will do more in terms of good will and good relations, just as this treaty itself has done—and it took 100 years to settle this little small territory in dispute. It will do so much to cement the relations between our respective countries.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLATNIK. I am glad to yield to my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Iowa, and I appreciate the gentleman waiting until I had completed my opening statement.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we are also building a road down in Mexico. Can the gentleman from Minnesota give us any assurance that we are not also building yet another avenue for some of our numerous faucets for dispensing credit or cash?

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Chairman, I shall ask the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WRIGHT], the very able and knowledgeable member of the Committee on Public Works, or the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WHITE] to respond thereto.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLATNIK. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, not a penny of the money that is going to the Mexican construction on their side is U.S. money. There is \$8.8 million, however, that the Mexican Government is spending to improve our side of the border.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CRAMER] to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the committee amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 3, line 15, strike out "Sec. 2" and insert in lieu thereof "Sec. 3".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BOGGS) having assumed the chair, Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 11555) to provide a border highway along the U.S. bank of the Rio Grande in connection with the settlement of the Chamizal boundary dispute between the United States and Mexico, pursuant to House Resolution 976, he reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The question is on the amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. CRAMER. I am opposed to the bill in its present form, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman qualifies.

The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CRAMER moves to recommit the bill, H.R. 11555, to the Committee on Public Works with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendments: On page 3, line 10, after the word "city" insert the following: "agrees to pay not less than fifty per centum of the cost of constructing such highway, excluding all costs of acquiring the right-of-way and all preliminary engineering costs, and". On page 3, line 17, strike out "\$12,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$8,000,000."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken.

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently, a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 149, nays 199, not voting 84, as follows:

[Roll No. 300]

YEAS—149

Anderson, Ill.	Davis, Wis.	Laird
Andrews,	Derwinski	Langen
Glenn	Devine	Latta
Andrews,	Dickinson	Lennon
N. Dak.	Dole	Lipscomb
Arends	Downing	McClary
Ashbrook	Duncan, Tenn.	McCulloch
Ashley	Dwyer	McGrath
Bates	Edwards, Ala.	MacGregor
Battin	Erlenborn	Mailliard
Belcher	Farnum	Marsh
Bell	Findley	Mathias
Berry	Fino	May
Bolton	Fogarty	Michel
Brademas	Foley	Minish
Bray	Ford, Gerald R.	Minshall
Brock	Frelinghuysen	Monagan
Broomfield	Fulton, Pa.	Moore
Brown,	Goodell	Morse
Clarence J., Jr.	Green, Oreg.	Mosher
Broyhill, N.C.	Gross	Nelsen
Buchanan	Gubser	O'Hara, Mich.
Burton, Utah	Gurney	Ottinger
Byrnes, Wis.	Hall	Pelly
Cahill	Halleck	Pirnie
Carey	Halpern	Poff
Cederberg	Hansen, Idaho	Pucinski
Chamberlain	Hardy	Quile
Chelf	Harsha	Quillen
Clancy	Harvey, Ind.	Reid, Ill.
Clawson, Del.	Harvey, Mich.	Reid, N.Y.
Cleveland	Horton	Reifel
Collier	Hosmer	Rhodes, Ariz.
Conable	Hutchinson	Robison
Corbett	Jarman	Rodino
Cramer	Joelson	Roudebush
Culver	Johnson, Pa.	Satterfield
Cunningham	Jons	Saylor
Curtin	Keith	Schisler
Curtis	Krebs	Schmidhauser
Dague	Kunkel	Schneebeli
	Kupferman	Schweiker

Secret
Shipley
Shriver
Skubitz
Smith, Calif.
Smith, Iowa
Springer
Stafford
Stanton

Talcott
Teague, Calif.
Thomson, Wis.
Utt
Vanik
Vivian
Watkins
Watson
Whalley

Whitten
Widnall
Williams
Wolf
Wyatt
Wydler
Yates
Younger

Scott
Senner
Stephens
Stratton

Thompson, N.J.
Toll
Tuck
Tunney

Waggonner
Walker, Miss.
Watts
Wilson, Bob

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Albert with Mr. Adair.
Mr. Waggonner with Mr. Walker of Mississippi.

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Martin of Massachusetts.

Mr. Tuck with Mr. McEwen.
Mr. Thompson of New Jersey with Mr. Ellsworth.

Mr. Smith of Virginia with Mr. Carter.
Mr. Senner with Mr. Reinecke.
Mr. Davis of Georgia with Mr. Callaway.

Mr. Ewins of Tennessee with Mr. Ayres.
Mr. Farbstain with Mr. Rumsfeld.
Mr. Murphy of New York with Mr. King of New York.

Mr. Miller with Mr. Martin of Alabama.
Mr. Tunney with Mr. Conte.

Mr. Kluczynski with Mr. McDade.
Mr. Roybal with Mr. Bob Wilson.
Mr. Dyal with Mr. O'Konski.

Mr. Garmatz with Mr. Morton.
Mr. Gray with Mr. Martin of Nebraska.
Mr. Purcell with Mr. Betts.

Mr. Rivers of South Carolina with Mr. Bow.

Mr. Mackay with Mr. Morrison.
Mr. Cameron with Mr. Dawson.
Mr. Abernethy with Mr. Huot.

Mr. Hays with Mr. Baring.
Mr. Abbt with Mr. Cooley.
Mr. St Germain with Mr. Craley.

Mr. Roncalio with Mr. Conyers.
Mr. Stephens with Mr. Dorn.
Mr. Leggett with Mr. Gibbons.

Mr. Corman with Mr. Diggs.
Mr. Duncan of Oregon with Mr. McMillan.
Mr. Fisher with Mr. McVicker.

Mr. Gallagher with Mr. Toll.
Mr. Hagan of Georgia with Mr. Scott.
Mr. Gettys with Mr. Rogers of Texas.

Mr. Watts with Mr. Evans of Colorado.
Mr. Edmondson with Mr. Moeller.
Mr. Moss with Mr. Edwards of Louisiana.

Mr. Flynt with Mr. Hanna.
Mr. Passman with Mrs. Hansen of Washington.

Mrs. GRIFFITHS changed her vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mrs. REID of Illinois changed her vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. UDALL changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.
The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Thirty-one Members have risen, an insufficient number.

The yeas and nays were refused.
The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the yeas had it.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Two hundred and twenty-one Members are present, a quorum.

The bill was passed.
A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the legislation just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

TIJUANA RIVER INTERNATIONAL FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 1006 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1006

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 13825) to authorize the conclusion of an agreement for the joint construction by the United States and Mexico of an international flood control project for the Tijuana River in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of February 3, 1944, with Mexico, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit. After the passage of H.R. 13825, the Committee on Foreign Affairs shall be discharged from the further consideration of the bill (S. 2540), and it shall then be in order in the House to move to strike out all after the enacting clause of said Senate bill and insert in lieu thereof the provisions contained in H.R. 13825 as passed the House.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. QUILEN] pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 1006 provides an open rule with 1 hour of general debate for consideration of H.R. 13825, a bill to authorize the conclusion of an agreement for the joint construction by the United States and Mexico of an international flood control project for the Tijuana River in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of February 3, 1944, with Mexico, and for other purposes.

H.R. 13825 authorizes the Secretary of State, acting through the U.S. Commissioner, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, to conclude an agreement with Mexico for the joint construction, operation, and maintenance by the United States of an international flood control project for the Tijuana River. Following the conclusion of such an agreement the U.S. Commissioner is authorized to construct, operate, and maintain the U.S. portion of the project and the bill authorizes appropriations for that purpose. The bill pro-

NAYS—199

Adams
Addabbo
Anderson, Tenn.
Andrews, George W.
Annunzio
Ashmore
Bandstra
Barrett
Beckworth
Bennett
Bingham
Blatnik
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Brooks
Brown, Calif.
Burke
Burlison
Burton, Calif.
Byrne, Pa.
Cabell
Callan
Casey
Celler
Clark
Clausen, Don H.
Clevenger
Cohelan
Colmer
Daddario
Daniels
de la Garza
Delaney
Dent
Denton
Dingell
Donohue
Dow
Dowdy
Dulski
Edwards, Calif.
Everett
Fallon
Farnsley
Fascell
Feighan
Flood
Ford, William D.
Fountain
Fraser
Friedel
Fulton, Tenn.
Fuqua
Gathings
Gialmo
Gilbert
Gilligan
Gonzalez
Grabowski
Green, Pa.
Greigg
Grider
Griffiths

Grover
Hagen, Calif.
Haley
Hamilton
Hanley
Hansen, Iowa
Hathaway
Hawkins
Hechler
Helstoski
Henderson
Herlong
Hicks
Holifield
Holland
Howard
Hull
Ichord
Irwin
Jacobs
Jennings
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Okla.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, Mo.
Jones, N.C.
Karsten
Karth
Kastenmeier
Kee
Kelly
Keogh
King, Calif.
King, Utah
Kirwan
Kornegay
Landrum
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Love
McCarthy
McDowell
McFall
Macdonald
Machen
Mackie
Madden
Mahon
Matsunaga
Matthews
Meeds
Mills
Mink
Mize
Moorhead
Morgan
Morris
Multer
Murphy, Ill.
Natcher
Nedzi
Nix
O'Brien
O'Hara, Ill.
Olsen, Mont.
Olson, Minn.
O'Neal, Ga.
O'Neill, Mass.

Patman
Patten
Pepper
Perkins
Philbin
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Pool
Powell
Price
Race
Randall
Redlin
Rees
Resnick
Reuss
Rhodes, Pa.
Rivers, Alaska
Roberts
Rogers, Colo.
Rogers, Fla.
Ronan
Rooney, Pa.
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Ryan
St. Onge
Scheuer
Selden
Sickles
Sikes
Sisk
Slack
Smith, N.Y.
Smith, Va.
Staggers
Stalbaum
Steed
Stubblefield
Sullivan
Sweeney
Taylor
Teague, Tex.
Tenzer
Thomas
Thompson, Tex.
Todd
Trimble
Tupper
Tuten
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vigorito
Waldie
Walker, N. Mex.
Weltner
White, Idaho
White, Tex.
Whitener
Willis
Wilson,
Charles H.
Wright
Young
Zablocki

NOT VOTING—84

Abbt
Abernethy
Adair
Albert
Aspinall
Ayres
Baring
Betts
Bow
Callaway
Cameron
Carter
Conte
Conyers
Cooley
Corman
Craley
Davis, Ga.
Dawson
Diggs
Dorn
Duncan, Oreg.
Dyal
Edmondson

Edwards, La.
Ellsworth
Evans, Colo.
Evins, Tenn.
Farbstain
Fisher
Flynt
Gallagher
Garmatz
Gettys
Gibbons
Gray
Hagan, Ga.
Hanna
Hansen, Wash.
Hays
Hébert
Hungate
Huot
King, N.Y.
Kluczynski
Leggett
McDade
McEwen

McMillan
McVicker
Mackay
Martin, Ala.
Martin, Mass.
Martin, Nebr.
Miller
Moeller
Morrison
Morton
Moss
Murphy, N.Y.
Murray
O'Konski
Passman
Purcell
Reinecke
Rivers, S.C.
Rogers, Tex.
Roncalio
Rooney, N.Y.
Roybal
Rumsfeld
St Germain

hibits expenditures for construction on any land, site, or easement except such as has been acquired by donation upon approval of title by the Attorney General.

The contemplated agreement would provide for a joint project with Mexico for construction of a concrete-lined flood control channel 8.4 miles in length for the lower reaches of the Tijuana River, of which 2.7 miles would be in Mexico and built by its Government at its expense, estimated to cost about \$7 million, and 5.7 miles in the United States at its expense under a coordinated plan.

The flow in the Tijuana River is usually small, but at intervals it discharges floods of great magnitude which spread over the entire width of the valley in both countries to cause widespread damage. Until controlled, such floods preclude extensive urban and industrial development except at the risk of major damages. Two U.S. military installations in the flood area also would suffer from heavy outflow of the river.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of House Resolution 1006 in order that H.R. 13825 may be considered.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SISK. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Is it not unusual to provide in a rule for the substitution of a Senate bill for the House bill? Is that not usually done on the floor of the House after the bill is passed?

Mr. SISK. Let us say that it is not done regularly. However, I do not consider the procedure as being unusual. It is within the rules of the House.

Mr. GROSS. I am certain of that; otherwise a point of order could be made to it. I do not contend it is a violation of the rules of the House. But what is the purpose of the provision? Why is it in this rule to the exclusion of most rules?

Mr. SISK. It is my understanding, checking with members of the Foreign Affairs Committee, that it was to simplify procedure. It is my understanding that this bill has passed the Senate, and the provision to which the gentleman refers is made in order to bring about simplification of the procedure and to get the bill to the White House that much sooner.

It is my understanding that was the reason, I might say to my good friend.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman from California has stated, House Resolution 1006 makes in order the consideration of H.R. 13825, the Tijuana River flood control project bill, under an open rule with 1 hour of general debate. After passage of H.R. 13825, the Committee on Foreign Affairs will be discharged from further consideration of S. 2540, and it shall be in order to move to strike out all after the enacting clause of the Senate bill and insert the language contained in H.R. 13825 as passed by the House.

The purpose of H.R. 13825 is to authorize the Secretary of State, acting through the U.S. Commissioner to the International Boundary and Water Commission, to conclude an agreement with Mexico for the joint construction, operation, and maintenance of an international flood control project. The bill authorizes funds for the U.S. portion of the construction and maintenance of the project.

An 8.4-mile flood control channel is to be built, 5.7 miles of it in the United States at our expense. The estimated cost of the project to the United States is \$15,400,000—\$13,300,000 is for construction, and \$2,100,000 for right-of-way and relocations. The estimated annual maintenance is \$565,000.

The city of San Diego has agreed to assume the payment of \$4,500,000 as its share of the flood control project.

The authorization contained in the bill is \$12,600,000 for the construction costs. This limitation will not restrict further appropriations for operation and maintenance.

There are no minority views.

Mr. Speaker, I know of no objection to the rule. I have no further requests for time, but I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. SELDEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 13825) to authorize the conclusion of an agreement for the joint construction by the United States and Mexico of an international flood control project for the Tijuana River in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of February 3, 1944, with Mexico, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Alabama.

The motion was agreed to.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, for the consideration of the bill H.R. 13825, with Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. SELDEN] will be recognized for 30 minutes, and the gentleman from California [Mr. MAILLIARD] will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. SELDEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, H.R. 13825 would authorize the Secretary of State, acting through the U.S. Commissioner, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, to enter into an agreement with Mexico for the joint construction, operation, and main-

tenance by the United States and Mexico, of an international flood control project for the Tijuana River in southern California and Mexico.

If approved, the agreement between the United States and Mexico will provide for the joint construction of a concrete-lined flood control channel approximately 8.4 miles in length for the lower reaches of the Tijuana River where it comes out at San Diego. Two and seven-tenths miles of that concrete-lined channel would be in Mexico and would be built by the Government of Mexico at its expense at an estimated cost of about \$7 million. Five and seven-tenths miles would be built in the United States under a coordinated plan, at a cost estimated in 1965 at \$15.4 million. Of this cost, the city of San Diego, Calif., has agreed, by resolutions, to assume the responsibility for payment of an estimated \$4.5 million, the final allocations to be based upon final cost. This sharing is in accord with Federal practices for domestic flood control projects. Of the expense to be borne by the Federal Government, \$13.3 million is for construction and \$2.1 million is for land and relocation. The benefit-cost ratio on this project has been estimated by the Corps of Engineers at 1.4 to 1.

The bill before us authorizes a sum not to exceed \$12.6 million which allows for a possible rise in the cost index between 1965 and the time the project is expected to be completed.

It is my understanding—and the U.S. Commissioner of the International Boundary and Water Commission has stated categorically to the committee—that no U.S. funds will be made available for the implementation of this project until the Mexican Government enters into agreement for the joint project and authorizes funds for its portion of the work.

I might add, Mr. Chairman, that this project had bipartisan support in the committee as well as from the State of California, and I urge the adoption of this legislation.

Mr. MAILLIARD. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, the chairman of the subcommittee has explained the bill. Also, its provisions were explained during debate on the rule. I see no point in my repeating those facts.

I believe there is only one point not mentioned which might be of interest to the Committee; that is, in the other body this bill had an open-end authorization, whereas our committee determined to place a limitation in the bill of the presently estimated cost of the project.

I know of no substantial opposition to the bill, although I believe there are perhaps some Members who may have some reservations about it.

Mr. Chairman, I now yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS] who may be one of those who has reservations.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I am pretty well convinced that no amount of substantial opposition would defeat this bill because the House is determined

to spend and spend, but let me speak for a minute or two about the provision of this bill.

This Tijuana River channel—and it is not to be confused with the Tijuana Race Track, which I misplaced at Juarez, Mexico, a little while ago, not being too conversant with racetracks—is owned and controlled by private interests in substantial part, which makes this an unusual setup. Unlike most streams we deal with in the matter of flood control, this river channel is controlled in very substantial part by private interests.

So what is about to be done here is to relocate the Tijuana River on one side of the valley at a cost of \$12,600,000, as I remember the situation, and I shall be glad to be corrected if I am wrong.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Is the gentleman suggesting that this is a novel event, that special interest is being served?

Mr. GROSS. No, I am not talking about serving. I am talking about controlling—owning the land and the channel of the stream.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. I do not think that is quite unique.

Mr. GROSS. It can be found in the hearings.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. I would appreciate the gentleman serving us with the precedents that he is relying on.

Mr. GROSS. You will find it in the hearings that is the case. We are asked to spend \$12.6 million of all the taxpayers money to relocate this stream with the property being owned by public and private interests, largely private interests.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. GROSS. Yes.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. The gentleman sat here and voted on this same proposition when we had the Mary River development, which did not serve but one paper company.

Mr. GROSS. I do not recall it.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Yes, the gentleman voted for it.

Mr. GROSS. I do not recall it. When was it?

Mr. JONES of Alabama. I am sorry I do not have the chapter and verse right now, but the gentleman certainly did, as I recall it. I hope I have not gone amiss on that.

Mr. GROSS. In the hearings it was admitted that this was something of a unique situation, I will say to the gentleman from Alabama. I will try when I leave the well of the House to go back and find it in the testimony. Obviously I cannot go back through the hearings now.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Neither can I, I will say to the gentleman if he will yield further.

Mr. GROSS. Yes.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Neither can I, but it is not unusual that that situation comes about. I remember we did it in the case of the Detroit River one time

for the Edison Electric Co. We have done it on numerous occasions.

Mr. GROSS. What did you do on numerous occasions?

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Accommodated special interests that enhanced the value of water resources developments in this country. So I do not think that we are going astray in this case.

Mr. GROSS. I do not think there is any flood control project that does not enhance the value of certain property. But that is not the issue at the moment.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. If I said flood control, I meant the development of water resources such as canals and such as we had in the case of the Detroit River.

Mr. GROSS. I am glad to learn that the gentleman from Alabama is so conversant with this bill. Will the gentleman tell me how much flood loss there has been on the Tijuana River? Will he tell me what the maximum loss on this river has been in any one flood?

Mr. JONES of Alabama. No. I do not have those figures, but I would defer to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. SELDEN], who can supply you with that.

Mr. GROSS. I thought the gentleman had the figures.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. No. I was talking about the principle.

Mr. GROSS. Since the gentleman says there is nothing unusual about this, I wonder if he would be interested to know that the last flood they had on the Tijuana River was in 1916.

Mr. SELDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. Yes. I yield.

Mr. SELDEN. I do not think that information is correct.

Mr. GROSS. That is Mr. Friedkin's testimony in the hearings.

Mr. SELDEN. No. He testified the largest flood was in 1916 but there had been 10 floods since 1938.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Friedkin says on page 21 of the hearings:

The maximum flood we have record of was 1916, which approached about 100,000 cubic feet per second. The estimated damage in 1916 was \$200,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MAILLIARD. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman quarrel with Mr. Friedkin's testimony?

Mr. SELDEN. Will the gentleman yield again?

Mr. GROSS. Yes.

Mr. SELDEN. I think you will find in the testimony that at some point Mr. Friedkin said also that since 1938 there had been 10 additional floods which have overflowed the river channel and flooded partially or entirely the valley floor.

Mr. GROSS. All right. But the maximum flood, according to him, was in 1916, with a loss of \$200,000.

Mr. SELDEN. That is correct. But the gentleman said there had not been a flood there since 1916.

Mr. GROSS. I stand corrected, but I still say the maximum flood was in 1916,

according to the testimony, and the maximum single flood damage was \$200,000.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. Yes.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Why, the gentleman from Iowa came before our committee and justified the Waterloo project in Iowa on the basis of the maximum flood of record.

Now, why does the gentleman from Iowa want to get the picture out of focus?

Mr. GROSS. Now—

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Just a minute.

Mr. GROSS. Wait a minute. The gentleman from Alabama has been speaking on my time and the gentleman is now trying to tell me how I can allocate the remainder of it, but go ahead.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. No, I mean that the gentleman from Iowa is here complaining about the establishment of a flood control project, based upon the maximum flood.

Mr. GROSS. I am complaining about the taxpayers of the United States being called upon at a cost of \$12,600,000 to relocate a river, the channel of which is largely owned and controlled by private interests.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. You are not asking that.

Mr. GROSS. I am also complaining that under these circumstances and from the Federal taxpayers' standpoint, this proposition does not meet any reasonable criteria as to cost-to-benefit.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. I would think—

Mr. GROSS. There was a question—and the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. SELDEN] raised the question in committee—as to what the original cost-benefit ratio was. I have forgotten the answer that he received, but it seems to me it was less than 1 to 1.

Mr. SELDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman from Iowa yield to me at this point?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Alabama [Mr. SELDEN].

Mr. SELDEN. The cost-benefit ratio was less than originally stated, but the final estimate, as I recall, was 1.4 to 1, which is a very good ratio. As a matter of fact I believe the Waterloo project to which the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. JONES] referred had a cost-to-benefit ratio of 1.3 to 1.

Mr. GROSS. We were also told in the hearings that the present location of this river endangers the military installations in the valley.

I took the trouble to call the military services and they said they had not lost a single dollar from a flood. I am not going to further belabor this issue, but I am totally unconvinced that the taxpayers of this country should be called upon to expend \$12.6 million to take over an obligation that belongs to private property owners and the public interests which control this river, including the channel and which will be enormously benefited in terms of enhanced land values.

I cannot support this bill on the basis that I do not think a valid case has been made for it.

Mr. SELDEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. VAN DEERLIN].

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. Mr. Chairman, I am glad of the opportunity to appear in behalf of this legislation, following the distinguished gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS], because I believe, having some familiarity with the areas involved in this legislation, I can set at rest some of the fears that he raises.

First of all, let us settle the matter of location. During debate on the previous legislation, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS] voiced concern that the Chamizal Highway might be intended to carry traffic to the Tijuana racetrack. He learned that the proposed highway will be at least a thousand miles from the Tijuana racetrack. So let me concede at the outset that the project I am espousing today will be within about 4 miles of the Tijuana racetrack. But rather than lead anyone to that track, let me emphasize that my project is intended to keep the Tijuana racetrack from washing into the United States, with all the temptations that might bring.

Now with reference to the matter of private ownership of property along this river—I can assure you this is nothing unique in southern California. Our rivers, you see, are not the kind of free-flowing rivers to which you are accustomed in the Midwest and in the East. Our rivers are usually dry-bed rivers, seldom showing more than a sliver of water. And then along comes that year when you get maximum rainfall, and this dry bed suddenly becomes a gushing torrent. As I noted in a communication to committee members this morning, the potential floodflow on the Tijuana River is about 10 times the normal flow of the Potomac River.

The reason that this land is in private hands is because at present it is being farmed. They sink wells down below the river—or below where the river is not—and thus water their crops. So this land is in productive use for agricultural purposes. It just happens that with the development of this entire area since the year 1916—the last maximum flood—the change in potential use and present evaluation and prospective evaluations has been very great. A flood equal to the flood of 1916—which took 16 lives, in addition to doing \$200,000 worth of property damage—would today do untold millions of dollars in damage.

On the matter of the naval installation at Ream Field—Ream Field was not there in 1916. Ream Field is elevated some 25 feet from the floor of the valley. But there is no question that those aprons with some of the most valuable helicopter equipment on the west coast and in the Nation would be seriously impaired by a full-scale flood, which quickly erodes the "fill" type of land on which Ream Field sits.

The only reason this bill came through the Committee on Foreign Affairs, where it was most ably handled by my good friend from Alabama, and not through

the Committee on Public Works, through which projects of this type normally pass, is that it involves two nations. Before they can begin to build, they must agree that the same type of channel which is erected on the Mexican side will be followed on our side of the border.

There is no point in letting Mexico go ahead and build a channel through the Tijuana portion—which is a city of more than 200,000 persons—and funnel this floodwater into an unprotected valley.

By the same token, it would be useless for us on the American side to erect a flood control channel which would not receive channelized water from the Mexican side.

This river has its tributaries on the American side. It flows down to Baja California, and back into the United States for the last 6 miles of its flow. The urgency of this project has been so impressed upon the people of San Diego that the city of San Diego which abuts on Mexico at this point, has guaranteed that not less than 29 percent of the project shall be underwritten locally.

I think the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. JONES] would attest that this is a somewhat higher ratio than local participation in most domestic projects.

The local beneficiaries have agreed to provide all that they would be required to provide in any domestic project. The city of San Diego will—

First. Provide without cost to the Federal Government all land, easements, and rights-of-way necessary for construction and operation of the project. The estimated total cost of these items is \$1,330,000.

Second. Make alterations to existing improvements, including road and bridge relocations, utility relocations, and a water-spreading system for groundwater recharge, estimated to cost \$770,000.

Third. The city of San Diego will hold and save the Federal Government free from damages due to the construction and operation of the project.

Fourth. It will prevent encroachment on the flood channel and other features of the project that would reduce design capacities or otherwise adversely affect their operations.

Fifth. Finally, it would prevent encroachment upon existing defined waterways tributary to the project, by zoning or other means such as enlargement or other modification of the existing waterway facilities, to prevent the minor floods on these tributary waterways from developing into serious problems.

Thus, the people of San Diego and of California have indicated their desire to take part in the project, to protect us—not against a repetition of the \$200,000 damages which occurred in the devastating flood of 1916, but which for all time will enable us to use this prime land for purposes more productive to the tax rolls than agriculture.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. I am sure the gentleman would agree that the land values have enhanced in this valley, agricultural land in particular?

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. Since 1916?

Mr. GROSS. Yes—or since you began this project, since it was surveyed for this purpose of relocating the river?

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. I would have no information, sir, that that is true, except that there has been a normal increase in land values in southern California.

Mr. GROSS. That is what I mean. Land values have enhanced in recent years.

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. I thought the question concerned the time since this project has been on the drawing boards. I would say that there is nothing traceable to this project in the way of an increase in land values.

Mr. GROSS. Agricultural land in the State of Iowa has increased tremendously in the last few years, enhancing in value, and I assume the same is true of agricultural land in Colorado. Would it follow that productive agricultural land in the State of California has enhanced in value also?

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. If the gentleman limits his question to the general matter of land value enhancement, the answer would be yes. I thought the gentleman's suggestion was that this project had caused an undue speculative increase in land values.

Mr. GROSS. A few moments ago I raised the question of the cost-to-benefit ratio, and despite the enhancement in land value the cost-to-benefit ratio has gone down in this project. I am unable to understand why. I could not understand it in the committee when the hearings were held, and I obtained no good answer for this.

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. I think, sir, that this stems from the increase in the cost of the project, which was caused by the delay in its enactment. I cannot say for sure, but my memory of the hearings is that that was the explanation.

Mr. MACGREGOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. MACGREGOR. The report and the accompanying map indicate that two military installations are in the flood area. The gentleman from California now in the well has told us about Ream Field, apparently a helicopter field. Could you tell us a little bit about a field known as Border Field?

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. That is a Navy signal station. Like every other installation it is of importance. But if Border Field were washed out, it would be by no means the catastrophe that such a disaster would be to Ream Field.

Mr. MACGREGOR. Ream Field is probably on higher land than Border Field?

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. It is considerably higher, but it is filled land and would very likely be washed out easily.

Mr. MACGREGOR. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. I trust the gentleman from Minnesota heard my earlier remarks, that at the Pentagon they say

they have not suffered by damage from floods.

Mr. MacGREGOR. If the gentleman from California will yield, I have listened with great interest to the entire debate, including the remarks of the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. I thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MAILLIARD. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. SELDEN. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

The CHAIRMAN. There being no further requests for time, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 13825

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State, acting through the United States Commissioner, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, is hereby authorized to conclude with the appropriate official or officials of the Government of Mexico an agreement for the joint construction, operation, and maintenance by the United States and Mexico, in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of February 3, 1944, with Mexico, of an international flood control project for the Tijuana River, which shall be located and have substantially the characteristics described in "Report on an International Flood Control Project, Tijuana River Basin," prepared by the United States Section, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico.

Sec. 2. If agreement is concluded pursuant to section 1 of this Act, the said United States Commissioner is authorized to construct, operate, and maintain the portion of such project assigned to the United States, and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Department of State for use of the United States Section, such sums as may be necessary, not to exceed \$12,600,000, to carry out the provisions of this Act: *Provided, That no part of any appropriation made shall be expended for construction on any land, site, or easement, except such as has been acquired by donation and the title thereto has been approved by the Attorney General of the United States.*

Mr. SELDEN (interrupting the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered as read, printed in the RECORD, and open for amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Clerk will report the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 2, beginning in line 13, strike out "such sums as may be necessary, not to exceed \$12,600,000, to carry out the provisions of this Act: *Provided, That no part of any appropriation made shall*" and insert in lieu thereof "not to exceed \$12,600,000 for the construction of such project and such sums as may be necessary for its maintenance and operation. No part of any appropriation under this Act shall".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. Boggs)

having resumed the chair, Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 13825) to authorize the conclusion of an agreement for the joint construction by the United States and Mexico of an international flood control project for the Tijuana River in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of February 3, 1944, with Mexico, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 1006, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered. The question is on the adoption of the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present, and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 294, nays 43, not voting 95, as follows:

[Roll No. 301]

YEAS—294

Addabbo	Byrne, Pa.	Everett
Anderson, Ill.	Byrnes, Wis.	Fallon
Anderson,	Cabell	Farnsley
Tenn.	Cahill	Farnum
Andrews,	Callan	Fascell
George W.	Casey	Feighan
Andrews,	Cederberg	Flood
Glenn	Celler	Ford, Gerald R.
Andrews,	Chamberlain	Ford,
N. Dak.	Chelf	William D.
Annunzio	Clancy	Fountain
Arends	Clark	Fraser
Ashbrook	Clausen,	Friedel
Ashley	Don H.	Fulton, Tenn.
Bandstra	Clawson, Del	Gathings
Barrett	Cleveland	Giaino
Bates	Clevenger	Gilbert
Battin	Conyers	Gilligan
Beckworth	Corbett	Gonzalez
Belcher	Cramer	Goodell
Bell	Culver	Grabowski
Bennett	Cunningham	Green, Oreg.
Berry	Curtin	Green, Pa.
Bingham	Daddario	Greigg
Blatnik	Dague	Grider
Boggs	Daniels	Griffiths
Boland	de la Garza	Grover
Bolling	Delaney	Gubser
Bolton	Denton	Gurney
Brademas	Derwinski	Hagen, Calif.
Bray	Devine	Halleck
Brooks	Dingell	Halpern
Broomfield	Dole	Hamilton
Brown, Calif.	Donohue	Hanley
Brown, Clar-	Dow	Hansen, Idaho
ence J., Jr.	Dowdy	Hansen, Iowa
Broyhill, N.C.	Dowling	Hardy
Broyhill, Va.	Dulski	Harvey, Ind.
Buchanan	Dwyer	Harvey, Mich.
Burke	Edwards, Ala.	Hathaway
Burleson	Edwards, Calif.	Hawkins
Burton, Calif.	Erlenborn	Hechler
Burton, Utah		Helstoski

Henderson	Mize	Satterfield
Hicks	Monagan	St. Onge
Hollifield	Moore	Saylor
Holland	Moorhead	Scheuer
Horton	Morgan	Schleser
Hosmer	Morris	Schmidhauser
Howard	Morse	Schneebeli
Hull	Mosher	Schwelker
Huot	Multer	Selden
Irwin	Murphy, Ill.	Shriver
Jacobs	Natcher	Sickles
Jarman	Nedzi	Sikes
Jennings	Nelsen	Sisk
Joelson	Nix	Slack
Johnson, Calif.	O'Brien	Smith, Calif.
Johnson, Okla.	O'Hara, Ill.	Smith, Iowa
Jonas	O'Hara, Mich.	Smith, N.Y.
Jones, Ala.	Olsen, Mont.	Smith, Va.
Jones, N.C.	Olson, Minn.	Stafford
Karsten	O'Neill, Mass.	Staggers
Karth	Ottinger	Stanton
Kastenmeyer	Patman	Steed
Kee	Patten	Stubblefield
Kelth	Pelly	Sullivan
Kelly	Pepper	Talcott
Keogh	Perkins	Taylor
King, Calif.	Philbin	Teague, Calif.
King, Utah	Pickle	Tenzer
Kirwan	Pirnie	Thomas
Kornegay	Poage	Thompson, Tex.
Krebs	Poff	Thomson, Wis.
Kupferman	Powell	Trimble
Laird	Price	Tupper
Landrum	Pucinski	Tuten
Leggett	Quile	Udall
Long, Md.	Redlin	Ullman
Love	Rees	Utt
McCarthy	Reid, Ill.	Van Deerlin
McCulloch	Reid, N.Y.	Vanik
McDowell	Reifel	Vigorito
McFall	Resnick	Vivian
McGrath	Reuss	Waggonner
Macdonald	Rhodes, Ariz.	Waldie
MacGregor	Rhodes, Pa.	Walker, N. Mex.
Machen	Rivers, Alaska	Watkins
Mackie	Roberts	Watson
Madden	Robison	Whalley
Mahon	Rodino	White, Idaho
Mailliard	Rogers, Colo.	White, Tex.
Marsh	Rogers, Fla.	Widnall
Mathias	Ronan	Wilson,
Matsunaga	Rooney, N.Y.	Charles H.
Matthews	Rooney, Pa.	Wright
May	Rosenthal	Wyatt
Meeds	Rostenkowski	Young
Mills	Roudebush	Younger
Minish	Roush	Zablocki
Mink	Ryan	

NAYS—43

Adams	Haley	Quillen
Ashmore	Hall	Race
Brook	Harsha	Randall
Collier	Herlong	Secret
Colmer	Hutchinson	Shiple
Conable	Ichord	Skubitz
Curtis	Johnson, Pa.	Springer
Davis, Wis.	Kunkel	Stalbaum
Dickinson	Langen	Weitner
Duncan, Tenn.	Latta	Whitener
Findley	Lennon	Williams
Foley	McClory	Wolf
Fulton, Pa.	Minshall	Wylder
Fuqua	O'Neal, Ga.	
Gross	Pike	

NOT VOTING—95

Abbutt	Evans, Colo.	McVicker
Abernethy	Evins, Tenn.	Mackay
Adair	Farbstein	Martin, Ala.
Albert	Fino	Martin, Mass.
Aspinall	Fisher	Martin, Nebr.
Ayres	Flynt	Michel
Baring	Fogarty	Miller
Betts	Frelinghuysen	Moeller
Bow	Gallagher	Morrison
Callaway	Garmatz	Morton
Cameron	Gettys	Moss
Carey	Gibbons	Murphy, N.Y.
Carter	Gray	Murray
Cohelan	Hagan, Ga.	O'Konski
Conte	Hanna	Passman
Cooley	Hansen, Wash.	Pool
Corman	Hays	Purcell
Craley	Hébert	Reinecke
Davis, Ga.	Hungate	Rivers, S.C.
Dawson	Jones, Mo.	Rogers, Tex.
Diggs	King, N.Y.	Roncallo
Dorn	Kluczynski	Royal
Duncan, Oreg.	Lipscomb	Rumsfeld
Dyal	Long, La.	St Germain
Edmondson	McDade	Scott
Edwards, La.	McEwen	Senner
Ellsworth	McMillan	Stephens

Stratton	Toll	Whitten
Sweeney	Tuck	Willis
Teague, Tex.	Tunney	Wilson, Bob
Thompson, N.J.	Walker, Miss.	Yates
Todd	Watts	

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Fogarty with Mr. Watts.
 Mr. Gallagher with Mr. Fisher.
 Mr. Evans of Colorado with Mr. Edwards of Louisiana.
 Mr. Passman with Mr. Duncan of Oregon.
 Mr. Pool with Mrs. Hansen of Washington.
 Mr. Gibbons with Mr. Willis.
 Mr. Long of Louisiana with Mr. McMillan.
 Mr. Stephens with Mr. Todd.
 Mr. Scott with Mr. Toll.
 Mr. Teague of Texas with Mr. Murray.
 Mr. Corman with Mr. Craley.
 Mr. Baring with Mr. Roncallo.
 Mr. Albert with Mr. Adair.
 Mr. Tuck with Mr. Rumsfeld.
 Mr. Hébert with Mr. Michel.
 Mr. Moeller with Mr. McEwen.
 Mr. Thompson of New Jersey with Mr. Conte.
 Mr. Senner with Mr. Ayres.
 Mr. Davis of Georgia with Mr. Walker of Mississippi.
 Mr. Evins of Tennessee with Mr. Carter.
 Mr. Murphy of New York with Mr. King of New York.
 Mr. Miller with Mr. Lipscomb.
 Mr. Tunney with Mr. Reinecke.
 Mr. Kluczynski with Mr. Betts.
 Mr. Carey with Mr. Pino.
 Mr. Hungate with Mr. Morton.
 Mr. Hays with Mr. Bow.
 Mr. Rogers of Texas with Mr. Martin of Massachusetts.
 Mr. St Germain with Mr. Bob Wilson.
 Mr. Stratton with Mr. Martin of Nebraska.
 Mr. Sweeney with Mr. Frelinghuysen.
 Mr. Mackay with Mr. Callaway.
 Mr. Morrison with Mr. Martin of Alabama.
 Mr. Yates with Mr. McDade.
 Mr. Whitten with Mr. Ellsworth.
 Mr. Cohelan with Mr. Harsha.
 Mr. Aspinall with Mr. O'Konski.
 Mr. Abernethy with Mr. Whalley.
 Mr. Dyal with Mr. Hagan of Georgia.
 Mr. Garmatz with Mr. Hanna.
 Mr. Purcell with Mr. Dorn.
 Mr. Rivers of South Carolina with Mr. Edmondson.
 Mr. Gray with Mr. Cameron.
 Mr. Gettys with Mr. Cooley.
 Mr. Moss with Mr. Dawson.
 Mr. Abbitt with Mr. McVicker.
 Mr. Roybal with Mr. Diggs.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 1006, the Committee on Foreign Affairs is discharged from further consideration of the bill S. 2540.

MOTION BY MR. SELDEN

Mr. SELDEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SELDEN moves to strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill S. 2540, and insert in lieu thereof the provisions of H.R. 13825, as passed, as follows:

"That the Secretary of State, acting through the United States Commissioner, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, is hereby authorized to conclude with the appropriate official or officials of the Government of Mexico an agreement for the joint construction,

operation, and maintenance by the United States and Mexico, in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of February 3, 1944, with Mexico, of an international flood control project for the Tijuana River, which shall be located and have substantially the characteristics described in 'Report on an International Flood Control Project, Tijuana River Basin,' prepared by the United States Section, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico.

"Sec. 2. If agreement is concluded pursuant to section 1 of this Act, the said United States Commissioner is authorized to construct, operate, and maintain the portion of such project assigned to the United States, and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Department of State for use of the United States Section, not to exceed \$12,600,000 for the construction of such project and such sums as may be necessary for its maintenance and operation. No part of any appropriation under this Act shall be expended for construction on any land, site, or easement, except such as has been acquired by donation and the title thereto has been approved by the Attorney General of the United States."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Alabama.

The motion was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H.R. 13825) was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. SELDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules may have until 12 o'clock midnight, Friday, to file certain privileged reports.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I ask for this time for the purpose of asking the distinguished acting majority leader, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Boggs] the program for the rest of this week and the program for next week.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, in response to the request of the distinguished minority leader, it is my hope that after the

conclusion of business today—and there is no further legislative business today—we can adjourn to meet on Monday next.

I will ask now that when the House adjourn today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wonder if we might have the program before that request?

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I will be very glad to withhold that request.

Mr. Speaker, on Monday is District day, but we have no bills scheduled.

We will call up the rule on the bill H.R. 15111, the Economic Opportunity Act amendments, the so-called poverty bill with an open rule, and 8 hours of debate.

That will be followed by H.R. 17607, to temporarily suspend the investment credit and the application of accelerated depreciation, providing the rule is granted on that bill, and I understand the report will be filed today.

After that, House Joint Resolution 1163, the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, with an open rule, 3 hours of debate; also, the continuing appropriations resolution which was discussed earlier today by the distinguished chairman of that committee; H.R. 17685, to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, an open rule, with 1 hour of debate, and waiving points of order; H.R. 16076, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, with an open rule, 2 hours of debate.

Mr. Speaker, these will not necessarily be called up in the order in which I have listed them on the whip notice.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Would the gentleman respond to this question, in the light of the statement just made: Can we assume that the Economic Opportunity Act amendments will come up first?

Mr. BOGGS. Yes, I can assure the gentleman that the first order of business on Monday will be the rule on the Poverty Act, to be followed by the debate on the bill, until such debate is completed.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. But after that, then the bills might come up in a different order from that listed?

Mr. BOGGS. Exactly. As I pointed out, a rule has not been granted on the tax bill, for instance.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Can we assume there will be no rules under the 21-day rule to come up on Monday?

Mr. BOGGS. I can assure the gentleman that no 21-day rules will be called up on Monday.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I wonder if the gentleman could help me with this question: Is it too soon to make a pilgrimage to the distinguished Speaker of the House to seek permission to erect a Christmas tree out in the lounge, where the Members may have an opportunity to see it and properly decorate it?

Mr. BOGGS. The gentleman from Iowa has the Christmas spirit, I may say, rather early, but I commend him.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule on Wednesday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture may have until midnight, September 23, to file certain reports.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, earlier this afternoon, on roll-call No. 300, I am recorded as not voting. I was not present. I did not vote for the reason that I was on official business at the White House.

REVISED FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS SUPERVISORY ACT OF 1966 TO SUPERSEDE H.R. 17703

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a clean bill dealing with the topic of supervisory powers of Federal regulatory agencies in the savings and loan and banking fields. This bill will bear the short title of the Financial Institutions Supervisory Act of 1966. I introduced a similar bill on this subject on September 13, 1966—H.R. 17703—concerning which I had the privilege of presenting testimony to the House Committee on Banking and Currency on September 20. That bill was also sent by the committee to interested Federal agencies for comment. It is in the light of those comments as well as some offered by my distinguished colleagues on the Committee on Banking and Currency and members of the savings and loan industry that I have decided to introduce the clean bill I am now offering.

This new bill would confer on the Federal regulatory agencies in the financial institution field more intermediate power than would H.R. 17703.

The major change in this respect is the introduction of authority for the regulatory agencies to issue temporary cease and desist orders in instances where they determine that a violation of law or regulation will jeopardize the safety or soundness of a financial institution and that the more lengthy proceedings leading to a final cease and desist order will not adequately protect the assets of the institution. In such an event, the bill would empower the agency to issue without an administrative hearing a temporary order to cease and desist from the violation. The temporary order would take effect upon service and remain in effect until changed by the Federal agency or a court. To provide adequate safeguards to the institution affected by such an order, the bill would afford it the choice of requesting the agency for a full administrative hearing or of petitioning a Federal district court within 10 days after service of the order for review of the temporary order, provided the institution is complying with the order at the time it takes either course of action. The court would receive whatever record of proceedings existed at that time. The court would have jurisdiction to determine issues of law and fact and enter an appropriate judgment concerning the order. In order to meet the Federal Home Loan Bank Board's objection that under present law, a court can quickly set aside an order issued by the Board, the bill would prohibit the court from staying the operation of the temporary cease and desist order during the first 60 days after the court receives the institution's petition for review if the case is not disposed of within that period. In fairness to both parties to such a controversy, the case would be given preferential status in the court in order to expedite its settlement.

I should note that the bill will leave with the court its usual prerogative to hand down a judgment appropriate to the circumstances. This may include an injunction against further proceedings by the agency in the particular controversy involved. It appears to me that this is a fair division of authority, because it is the agency, not the institution or the court, that makes the decision to issue a temporary cease-and-desist order. Once the agency has made that decision in the preemptory fashion permitted it seems only fair to afford the institution involved opportunity to request further hearings before the agency or to transfer the controversy to the Federal court. In a regular cease-and-desist proceeding leading to a final cease-and-desist order following an administrative hearing, the bill provides no recourse to the courts for the institution until after service of the final cease-and-desist order.

The other major change made in this bill compared with H.R. 17703 is that dealing with appointment of conservators and receivers. The Federal Home Loan Bank Board raised objection to that portion of H.R. 17703 that would require the Board to obtain a Federal district court order before appointing a conservator or receiver to take control of a Federal savings and loan association.

Under present law, in an emergency the Board may appoint a supervisory representative in charge ex parte and without notice to the institution involved to take control of the institution for a limited period as specified in the law. As passed by the Senate, S. 3158 would abolish the post of supervisory representative in charge. In his place it would empower the Board to appoint a conservator or receiver ex parte and without notice to the institution involved, even in the absence of an emergency. The tenure of the conservator or receiver would be indefinite, not limited by statute, as is the tenure of a supervisory representative in charge.

The bill I am introducing would continue the procedure in Federal law for the Board itself to appoint a supervisory representative in charge ex parte and without notice for a limited tenure, if the Board determines that an emergency exists that requires immediate action.

Having provided this tool for the Board's use in an emergency situation, the bill retains the requirement of H.R. 17703 that a more permanent conservator or receiver be appointed only after the Board has demonstrated to a Federal district court that statutory grounds for such appointment exist. As the Board itself has noted, appointment of a conservator or receiver is a somewhat drastic remedy and should be embarked upon only after deliberate considerations with enough prima facie evidence to convince an unbiased member of the Federal judiciary that this drastic remedy is warranted.

With introduction of a procedure for issuance of temporary cease-and-desist orders, the bill dispenses with the procedure provided by H.R. 17703 that allowed an institution to apply to a Federal district court for an interlocutory injunction restraining Board action any time following service of a notice of a cease-and-desist proceeding.

The new bill also clarifies the continued exclusion of managerial functions from the operation of cease-and-desist orders by expressly pointing out that this exclusion is intended to refer to managerial functions as distinguished from supervisory functions. It is my understanding that the Board makes no claim to any need for exercising management functions of a savings and loan association in order to accomplish the purposes of S. 3158 through the intermediate power tools the Board seeks to obtain. Managerial functions should remain with management, where they belong in an industry community oriented and operated as a private enterprise serving a public purpose. The area of actionable concern of the Federal regulatory agency should appropriately be limited to matters of supervisory functions. As has been noted in the past, the Board should act as the supervisor, not as the manager of the association.

The Board represents that S. 3158 "represents a conscientious effort to provide additional intermediate remedies to the supervisory agencies, without sacrificing essential judicial safeguards for the rights of the institutions or of other persons concerned." I believe that the

bill I am introducing will meet this test laid down by the Board insofar as any presently demonstrated need for such additional intermediate remedies is concerned.

My bill purposely omits provisions contained in S. 3158 that for the first time would empower the Board to suspend and remove officers, directors and certain other personnel of federally and State-chartered savings and loan associations. If the personnel involved is inept, management of the association will handle the problem in the normal course of business activity. If the personnel in rare instances is guilty of criminal offenses in connection with operation of the association, there exists a whole body of criminal law with adequate sanctions to punish those convicted of such offenses in accordance with the traditional Anglo-Saxon due process safeguards. I have yet to be convinced that the Federal Home Loan Bank Board requires any authority as to personnel that it cannot exert with due application of powers it presently possesses.

I believe that my bill will supply the Federal regulatory agencies in the financial field with the intermediate cease-and-desist powers they should have, while at the same time adequately safeguarding the rights of institutions and their personnel through opportunity for timely and adequate recourse to the judiciary.

I encourage each Member of the House to deliberate upon this topic and to support the bill I am introducing in preference to S. 3158 as passed by the Senate on August 22.

BIRTHDAY SALUTE TO MALI

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, today is the sixth anniversary of the Republic of Mali and, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Africa of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, I am happy to extend hearty congratulations and sincere good wishes to the Government and the people of that young and proud nation in Africa.

The Republic of Mali, which covers an area somewhat smaller than Alaska, is in the interior of western Africa and borders seven different countries, all of which are former French territories.

Mali is steeped in history. Mali is partial heir to the succession of great African empires that formerly occupied the upper valley of the Niger. These empires were in touch with Mediterranean and Near Eastern centers of civilization by way of the trans-Saharan caravan routes.

The old Kingdom of Mali, from which the present Republic takes its name, was founded around the year 1200. Its ancient capital stood on a site near the present capital of Bamako, and its realm extended as far as Timbuktu and Gao.

On September 22, 1960, the colony of Soudan proclaimed itself the Republic of Mali and withdrew from the French community.

Mali is a predominantly agricultural country. The first 5-year plan was intended to encourage industrial growth by improving the infrastructure. Of all those resources deriving from the land, Mali's greatest potential is in its livestock—more than 10 million head, of which 3 million are cattle and 7 million sheep and goats.

At the present time she has no appreciable mineral wealth, but as in other parts of Africa there is a possibility that known deposits of manganese, bauxite, and other minerals may prove economically exploitable.

It is the wish and expectation of the United States that Mali will achieve its aspirations in harmony with the other developing nations of Africa.

The Malian delegate to the United Nations last year, the Honorable Ousman Ba, stated his country's policy in his speech in general debate before the 20th session of the General Assembly as follows:

The delegation of Mali is happy to note that common sense and our common will to continue to work together in the achievement of the noble ideals of the Charter have made it possible for us all to overcome passions, national chauvinism and pride so that the United Nations might continue to live in the best interests of all mankind.

It is my personal pleasure to extend my felicitations to the President of Mali, the Honorable Modibo Keita, and the Malian Ambassador to the United States, His Excellency Moussa Leo Keita, with whom I became personally acquainted at the United Nations last year.

AMENDMENT TO THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE

Mr. DON H. CAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation which would amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow teachers to deduct from gross income certain educational expenses.

It has come to my attention that the Internal Revenue Service has proposed that expenses incurred by teachers obtaining advanced degrees will no longer be tax deductible, a policy that will work a definite hardship on our teachers, since most State and local governments are encouraging, if not requiring, teachers to obtain additional training.

In my opinion, if we are going to encourage better education through Federal action in many areas, it seems incomprehensible that we should neglect this simple device of tax deductions which can be accomplished through a clearer interpretation of existing law.

I am sure we will all agree that teachers should be encouraged to increase their knowledge and training. We would all agree as to the importance of competent and well-trained teachers in our educational system. We would also agree that teachers should be given every incentive to gain new knowledge of teaching techniques. Certainly, one way we can do all of these things is by clarifying the Internal Revenue laws and regulations so that teachers will, by law, not regulation, be permitted to deduct from their gross income any proper expenses for educational purposes relating to teaching activities.

I have been requested to support such legislation by Mr. Walter Egan, assistant superintendent of curricular services, Sonoma County Schools, Santa Rosa, Calif. I have reviewed H.R. 17757 introduced by my colleague, Congressman WILLIAM CRAMER, and find myself totally in accord with its provisions.

While I realize it would be the height of optimism to anticipate passage of this legislation this year because of the lateness of the session, by this action today, I have seen fit to coauthor this legislation, thereby placing myself on record in support of this very important and very necessary legislation.

I call upon Congress to give this legislation its closest attention.

REPUBLICAN WHITE PAPER ON VIETNAM

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, in the past few days we have witnessed a bit of a flap on the so-called white paper issued by the Republican research and planning committee relative to the administration's handling of the war in Vietnam. The pamphlet is considered a flop by some responsible editorial writers in the Nation. One of the most devastating attacks on the Republicans research and planning paper comes from the New York World Journal Tribune.

Mr. Speaker, I include the editorial of Wednesday, September 21, 1966, in the RECORD at this point:

EMPTY-HANDED GOP

House Republican leaders have disgorged a document whose timing makes its purpose altogether clear. That purpose is to exploit widespread discontent over the Viet Nam war by labeling it, in effect, as Johnson's war.

Significantly, the new document omits portions contained in last year's model, which urged all Americans to support the war effort in order to defeat Communist aggression and assure South Viet Nam's freedom and independence.

Instead, the emphasis is on the deepening commitment, involvement and risks that have evolved under the Johnson administration.

It's the privilege of the Republican establishment to make what hay it can out of the administration's miseries—but a sense of

responsibility should also impel a loyal opposition to set forth alternatives.

Avoiding resemblance to either hawk or dove, about the best the GOP manifesto offer is that there must be some way to end the war "more speedily and at a smaller cost" while still "safeguarding the independence and freedom of South Viet Nam."

Negative and nebulous all the way, it ends up as a nothing document. Once again Republicans seem determined to prove Harry Truman was right in saying that, like their party symbol, they never forget anything and never learn anything.

Negativism throughout the Roosevelt years kept the GOP perpetually in the doghouse. It took a political miracle, passed by an unbeatable war hero, to rescue the party from its 20-year exile.

If, after the debacle of 1964, Republicans want to spend another generation in the doghouse, they're going about it just right.

The Viet Nam document concocted by House Republican leaders is a perfect example of the empty-handed non-leadership that may scare up a fat fistful of "agin" votes—but will scarcely impress thoughtful voters who examine the wares of political challengers for signs of positive, constructive alternatives.

ATTENTION CALLED TO A MOST SIGNIFICANT REPORT BY THE HOUSE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

DECEPTION AT ITS WORST

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I call attention to a most significant report by the House Armed Services Subcommittee, which is headed by the gentleman from Virginia, Representative PORTER HARDY. It is a unanimous report by some of our colleagues who are deeply concerned about the way the Defense Department is administering the so-called cost-reduction program. All of us are interested in cost reduction, and the subcommittee members emphasize that they were working on cost reduction in defense a good many years before Mr. McNamara was fiddling with the problems of the Edsel at the Ford Motor Co.

Undoubtedly, the cost-reduction program has resulted in some savings, but the House Armed Services Subcommittee is troubled over the "degraded military capability" that has accompanied some of the "inordinate pressure" to cut costs. There is a fear that Mr. McNamara's image-building activities are not taking precedence over what our military leaders believe is necessary for our armed services. The subcommittee indicates that McNamara is using a "secret" label to hide the facts from the American people, and to try to keep the Hardy subcommittee from making the full facts known.

It was shocking to read some aspects of the report for it demonstrates the worst in news management through those phony press conferences in which McNamara claimed he saved the tax-

payers \$14 billion in the past year. I wish he had saved that much, but the Hardy subcommittee has demonstrated that it is mostly ballyhoo and misrepresentations by McNamara and his press office.

I would call attention to the evidence that there is nothing really new about McNamara's cost reduction operation except that he has centralized the operations of activities that were in being in the Army, Navy, and Air Force. He has spent more money and time accumulating a lot of exaggerated figures on savings and he has spent a lot of money printing expensive brochures and mimeographing voluminous graphs to try to demonstrate that he has saved \$4 billion to \$5 billion a year. The Hardy subcommittee states that it just is not so, and that all of the phony business is in danger of undermining proper cost reduction efforts. But, most significant is the fact that the unanimous report shows a deep concern over measures that are undermining our defense posture. The fact that the United States has a force that is superior to that of the Vietcong should not lull us into any false security relative to the condition of our Armed Forces.

Experienced men on the Armed Services Committees have raised warning signals in a series of reports, and I think it is time for the Congress and the American people to take a closer look at what is going on under McNamara.

Mr. Speaker, I say again that the entire report should be must reading for everyone in Congress. I would call special attention to the case of "the substitution of the M-107 projectile in lieu of procurement of the M-470 projectile." The committee finds that in this instance, McNamara is trying to clothe a "failure in the shining garb of a claimed multimillion-dollar cost reduction item and present it to the public as evidence of management excellence." This is deception at its worst.

Mr. Speaker, the following newspaper article by one of Washington's most astute newspaper reporters, Mr. Clark Mollenhoff, of the Des Moines Register, provides additional information on the exposure by the House Subcommittee of the deceptive techniques that have been used by the Secretary of Defense:

McNAMARA GETS REBUKE ON SAVINGS

(By Clark Mollenhoff)

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Defense Secretary Robert McNamara was blamed Friday for forcing "cost reduction actions that have had a significant adverse effect on our defense structure in terms of degraded combat potential."

The charge was made in an unanimous report by a House Armed Services Subcommittee that has been investigating McNamara's claim that his cost reduction program has saved the government \$14 billion in the last five years.

"FALL SHORT"

Chairman PORTER HARDY (Dem., Va.) said that McNamara's cost reduction program has undoubtedly resulted in some significant savings, but "its true accomplishments fall considerably short of the results publicly claimed."

HARDY said he and other members of the subcommittee had been pressing for effective cost reduction steps for years prior to the

McNamara era, and that they thought a "properly administered" program could be a powerful weapon against waste and extravagance in government.

The subcommittee recommended that immediate steps be taken to correct the cost reduction program and to bring about "a more credible reporting of its accomplishments."

The subcommittee's investigations started in August, 1965, and resulted in hearings in July, 1966.

Auditors for the General Accounting Office had testified that about one-third of the savings McNamara claimed in 1964 and 1965 did not meet the criteria that he had established, and cases involving another one-third of the savings did not have documentation to support the claims of billions in savings.

"SHARP CONFLICTS"

"The evidence also strongly suggests that these actions (which degraded military capability) would not have been taken by the services had it not been for inordinate pressures from the OSD (McNamara's office) to report large savings," the Hardy report stated.

The report said there were "sharp conflicts between military services and the secretary of defense" with respect to certain military requirements.

"Generally, in such cases military judgments have bowed to civilian dictates," the subcommittee stated.

"The subcommittee has evidence that the OSD, in exercising its dominant power, has at times taken unnecessary risks and committed the services to an unwise and precipitous course of action."

In recent months, McNamara has been subject to sharp congressional criticism on a number of important decisions concerning the TFX warplane (now designated the F-111A and F-111B), the phaseout of the B-52 and B-58 bombers, and the lack of progress on a nuclear-powered fleet.

However, it is doubtful that any of the comments on these decisions had more bite than the report of the Hardy subcommittee.

The Hardy subcommittee accused McNamara of unjustified use of national security classifications to bar the subcommittee from making public key documents that it says demonstrate how U. S. military capability has been degraded.

"Our efforts have been unsuccessful. OSD has taken the position that public disclosure would result in 'comfort to our enemy,' but, undoubtedly the enemy derives more comfort from our attenuated military capability resulting from the combat use of inferior weapons," the subcommittee said.

"Public disclosure of the facts could do much to bring about an improvement in the decision making process responsible for the above condition.

"A skeptic might question whether disclosure in such a situation could adversely affect the national defense or merely the public image of the decisionmakers."

The Defense Department claimed savings of \$32,575,000 in fiscal year 1965 on the basis of a decision by McNamara that the Navy and Marine Corps could accomplish their mission with fewer F-4 aircraft.

McNamara cut the number of aircraft in each squadron from 14 to 12 despite the protests of the Navy. He figured that increased firepower in the F-4 made it possible for 12 planes to do the job of 14. The Navy said it was an erroneous judgment.

The defense secretary also decided to continue the less capable F-8 aircraft on some classes of carriers rather than replacing them with the superior F-4. He also cut the number of F-4s assigned to training missions.

DEGRADED EFFECTIVENESS

In the face of the warnings, McNamara went ahead with the reduction in new planes,

and then claimed a savings of \$32,575,000. The subcommittee found this to be a degrading of combat effectiveness.

The report also said testimony developed that McNamara, or someone in his office, had on a number of occasions ordered substantial claims of savings of as much as \$50 million after Army auditors had said such claims could not be justified.

Other claims of "savings" were admitted by the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marines to be no more than a use of excess inventory, or a normal prudent management decision. McNamara's office established a criteria that made it possible to list such things as "savings."

FEDERAL ANTIRIOT LEGISLATION

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I am today cosponsoring a bill which would make it a Federal offense to move in interstate commerce or to use any facility in interstate commerce, including the mail, in order to incite to riot or to carry on a riot or to commit any crime of violence, arson, or bombing in the course of a riot.

This bill is substantially the same as the amendment to title V of the 1966 civil rights bill offered by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CRAMER] and adopted by the House.

There are sufficient indications, Mr. Speaker, that professional, outside agitators have traveled interstate for the purpose of inciting to riot.

The weapons that have been used during riots—firearms and Molotov cocktails—and the tactics employed to utilize these weapons to greatest effect suggest that there are people conducting guerrilla training. And these weapons and sniper tactics have been utilized in similar ways in different cities where riots have occurred.

But the factor which renders Federal antiriot legislation even more urgent is the evident willingness of thousands of individuals in our cities who respect neither persons nor property to become part of a mob, to cast off all fear of legal consequences by submergence in the mob, and to express their frustration and hostility through the action of the mob.

The most appalling revelation of the riots which have occurred during the past three summers is the propensity of large numbers of people in cities toward violent, mass action.

It is our duty as legislators to see, Mr. Speaker, that this propensity toward violent, mass action constitutes a standing invitation to the professional agitator and demagog who knows how to exploit hostility and to weld people together into a mass.

Riots have not been limited to one city or to one section of the country. Riots have been nationwide—they have hit Los Angeles and Chicago and New York and Atlanta. And there is every reason to believe that agitators and demagogues are prepared to exploit the propensity to

violent, mass action on a nationwide scale.

Our cities and States have primary responsibility for protection of persons and property. But we are confronted with a nationwide threat to public order, and it is imperative that Congress exercise its powers under the interstate commerce clause to forestall those who would reduce our country to a shambles for their own power and glory or who would substitute violence and destruction for constructive action in the necessary effort to obtain constitutional guarantees and racial harmony.

WELCOME TO TWO GREEK ARTISTS

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege and pleasure to welcome to the United States as permanent residents two renowned artists who give vitality, warmth, and dramatic meaning to the cultural bonds that unite the ancient democracy of Greece with our Nation, so much younger but which today is the defender of democracy throughout the world.

Manolis Hiotis and Mary Linda Hiotis are outstanding masters of the music of modern Greece, whose fame has penetrated all the countries of Europe, and whose coming to our shores to share their lot with ours is an event not only to our countrymen and countrywomen of Greek birth or descent but to all Americans dedicated to the building of our cultural treasury.

Manolis Hiotis was born in the year 1921 in Nafplion, Greece, and has devoted his life to music. He is the composer of modern Greek songs, both the poetic lyrics and the vibrant music. His songs have been recorded on many labels that are internationally distributed. He has held executive posts with recording companies and is the president of the musicians and composers union or society of the country of Greece.

Together with his wife, he has performed the lead role in over 30 major motion picture films. Since the age of 17, he has performed throughout Greece, Egypt, Turkey, Europe, and the United States as well. A screen and theater personality, he has starred on radio and television, and is acknowledged as the father and the master of the typically Greek instrument, the "Bouzouki." He is a foremost recording star of Greece and the Mediterranean and has recorded over 1,000 popular "hit records," all of which constitute for the country of Greece, the equivalent of our "million copy" recordings.

His wife, Mary Linda Hiotis, is in her own right a star of music, motion pictures, theater, and television. She was born in Pyrgos, Greece, and has lived in the city of Athens where she attended school and at the age of 8, performed at the prominent Athenian theater, "the

Alcazar Theater." From the age of 8 to 18 while she attended the school of music during the day, she would in the evening appear and perform in the theater.

In school, she studied both classical and modern music and dancing and at the age of 18, she became the performing partner of Manolis Hiotis, who was destined later to become her husband. She as a duet with Manolis Hiotis has recorded over 1,000 popular "hit" songs of modern Greece.

In the year 1962, in the international "Festival of Greek Songs" which took place in Athens, she sang the newly composed song, "Apagogi" which then became an outstanding success throughout Greece and the Mediterranean and was awarded the first prize. Prior to 1962, she similarly performed in the "Athenian Festival" again in an international competition, where for her appearance and singing of the Greek song, "Athena Kori Tou Ouranou", which translated means Athens, daughter of the sky, she again received the first prize. She has performed in Greece, Turkey, Egypt, Europe, and throughout the United States.

In the country of Greece, she has performed in every outstanding theater and every prominent nightclub. In motion pictures, she has starred with Manolis Hiotis in over 25 motion pictures.

All in all, Mary Linda Hiotis has recorded over 600 popular "hit" songs. I know that I speak for all of my constituents of Greek descent, of music lovers everywhere, and for many of my colleagues when I say, "congratulations to Manolis Hiotis and to Mary Linda Hiotis" on being granted their permanent residency and a sincere and most heartfelt welcome to the United States of America. They both possess exceptional and rare qualities and will advance the national cultural interests of the United States.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce may have until midnight tomorrow night to file a report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

BULGARIAN NATIONAL MEMORIAL DAY

Mr. McCLODY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio [Mrs. BOLTON] may extend her remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, free Bulgarian people all around the world will tomorrow celebrate their National Memorial Day and commemorate the death of a great hero, Nikola Petkov, at the hand of Communists.

On the morning of September 23, 1947, Petkov was secretly executed by Communists who had seized the Government through treachery. Because they feared the wrath of the people, he was killed at an unusual hour, after turning down a last chance to sign a petition in which he declared his "repentance."

When the Nazis were driven out of Bulgaria, Nikola Petkov and other Bulgarian patriots had taken part in the first coalition government. Petkov and others fought relentlessly against Communist violence and duplicity. Eventually he was charged with conspiracy against the Communist state and the Soviet Union. They called him an agent of Anglo-American capitalism.

Since his death September 23 has become a national memorial occasion. Each year free Bulgarians meet in memory of those who lost their lives struggling for the freedom of their country and renew their dedication to restore liberty and independence to their country. It is a privilege to pay tribute to these courageous people and to join in the hope that the day of freedom lies close at hand for captive Bulgaria.

SURVEY SHOWS PACKAGING BILL WOULD BOOST FOOD PRICES

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Washington [Mrs. MAY] may extend her remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mrs. MAY. Mr. Speaker, as I have contended, the proposed Federal packaging legislation which passed the Senate and has been the subject of extensive hearings in the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, would result in higher food prices in exchange for very little benefit.

My colleagues, I feel, will be interested in a survey just completed by Modern Packaging magazine, which shows that packagers are opposed to this bill on a number of practical grounds—not the least of which are that it will increase the price consumers pay for packaged goods and that it will decrease consumer choice in the marketplace.

Since I believe this article might well be studied by every Member of Congress, I have asked unanimous consent that it be reprinted at the conclusion of my remarks.

It should be noted that industry—packagers and their suppliers—has already expressed its willingness to clarify any potential areas of consumer deception. This is most evident in the new model State regulation, which was developed by the National Conference on Weights and Measures with the full and enthusiastic participation of the packaging field.

This regulation, which is in force in many States and therefore is binding on any packager which deals in interstate commerce, constitutes the first nationally uniform and nationally enforceable

definition of "clear and conspicuous" labeling. It includes a specific table of type sizes for the net-weight statement in relation to the main-panel area of a package, and it provides for definite contrast of the contents statement with the label background. Complaints about illegibility of the contents declaration have constituted the bulk of the "deceptive packaging" problem. I feel that the model State regulation—together with adequate enforcement of existing Federal law—obviates any need for further Federal legislation.

The following, Mr. Speaker, is the article referred to in the October issue of Modern Packaging magazine:

HART BILL: A 'VETO' BY PACKAGERS

(As House hearings proceed, a national survey by Modern Packaging reveals bitter conviction among packagers that pending Federal control would result in higher prices and a sharp cutback in competition.)

The marathon "Fair Packaging & Labeling Act" still is being debated in the U.S. House of Representatives as Modern Packaging goes to press. The prospect of it becoming law this year is uncertain, although Administration backing of "consumer-protective" measures indicates that some form of new packaging legislation is likely.

But there's nothing equivocal about industry opinions of the so-called "Truth in Packaging" bill recently passed by the Senate. In a heavy response to a nationwide mail-questionnaire survey by Modern Packaging, consumer-goods packagers and industry associations are virtually unanimous in attacking the measure as unwarranted Federal control of private enterprise and as a device that would defeat the very purpose it is ostensibly designed to serve: helping consumers make a more rational choice at the point of purchase.

A scant 3 percent of the respondents to our survey say the bill would benefit supermarket shoppers. By contrast, 74 percent say it would lead to higher retail prices, 69 percent say it would limit the variety of products and package sizes available to consumers, 49 percent say it would hamstring packaging innovation and 37 percent say it would reduce competition by driving out of business small companies which depend largely on unique packaging or by eliminating product or package lines which serve a statistically small—but nonetheless significant—minority of consumers (see table on this page).

CONTROL BEGETS CONTROL

Fear that the looming Federal packaging law would serve as the springboard to ever more restrictive regulations is expressed by an overwhelming majority (89 percent) of respondents.

W. H. Frey, president of the Puritan Chemical Co., raps the measure as "simply another extension—and a needless one at that—of the Federal Government's power in regulating business." Veteran designer Robert Sidney Dickens has this warning: "We view this bill as the foot in the door. The foot gets bigger and the door opens wider; therein lies the danger." He echoes the feelings of packager respondents by adding that, "in virtually all cases, present laws cover what the Hart Bill re-covers."

Our survey reveals that packagers are gravely concerned about the dangers inherent in Section 5(c) of the Senate-passed bill, which grants to the Food & Drug Administration and the Federal Trade Commission discretionary authority to promulgate regulations establishing package-size and serving standards, controlling "cents-off" labeling and requiring full disclosure of ingredients on the label.

Even the small minority of respondents who say that there is a need for rectification in these areas point out that legal machinery to achieve it already exists, and that a new law would be needless duplication.

The viewpoint of the majority of packagers is summed up by F. T. Pickerell, marketing coordinator of the Rexal Drug Co.: "Granting Federal agencies further power to regulate without controls from an objective source is frightening. Under the most strict application of uniformity, the tea bag would never have been introduced, unit packaging would be unheard of and millions of dollars in new business would not have been generated."

Development of standards by Federal agencies, says Milan D. Smith, executive vice president of the National Canners Assn., "would retard innovation and imagination in the development and marketing of grocery products, and add measurably to the prices paid by consumers." An anonymous food packager warns that "to empower regulatory agencies to establish package-size standards would ultimately subject the consumer to drab uniformity and would stifle competition."

"VOLUNTARY" RULES: THE ARMY GAME

A subsection which would provide for the voluntary development of such standards by industry under Government supervision is disapproved by a whopping 97 percent of the respondents to our survey. Industry's feelings are capsulized by E. Scott Pattison, manager of the Soap & Detergent Assn.: "The provisions for industry development of 'voluntary' standards do not really permit such freedom—except as it is possible to volunteer the day before you are drafted."

An equally strong reaction comes from George W. Koch, president of the Grocery Mfrs. of America: "It appears that a Federal agency may propose a rigid and restrictive package-size standard simply on a subjective finding that such action will facilitate price-per-unit comparison. The fact is that unwilling manufacturers may be compelled to abandon a number of established size categories which by sales experience have been shown to represent distinct consumer markets."

Several industry representatives also bring up the interesting point that a wet blanket is thrown over competitive enterprise by the bill's requirement that administrative hearing would be necessary to obtain permission for new container designs, shapes and sizes.

Says Aaron S. Yohalem, senior vice president of the Corn Products Co.: "By the time hearings are completed, with the attendant broadcasting of our ideas, all competitive advantages will have been lost; the traditional benefits of being first would be lost." A similar opinion is expressed by Arthur E. Larkin, Jr., executive vice president of General Foods, which has a long record of packaging innovation. Provisions for standards regulations, he says, "would retard further development of convenience foods and further advances in package design which add important consumer values."

STATE LAW OUTLAWED?

Packagers also are solidly ranked, our survey shows, against a provision of the Fair Packaging & Labeling Act which would "supersede any and all laws of the State" which differ from it with regard to packaging and labeling practices.

No less than 87 percent of the respondents predict that this requirement would wreak costly havoc with present labeling standards, since indications are that Federal rules (not yet established in detail) might differ significantly from those of the recently issued Model Regulation on conspicuous labeling, which was developed with industry cooperation by the National Conference on Weights & Measures. The Model Regulation—which

has been adopted by the majority of the states and is binding upon any packager who ships across state lines—is the first official national definition of "clear and conspicuous" labeling and includes a table of type sizes for the contents statement in relation to main-panel area (see MP, Aug. '65, p. 114).

Says E. Jerome Webster, Jr., director of member services of the National Assn. of Frozen Food Packers:

The National Conference has done an outstanding job of developing labeling regulations for the states. The authority which the Hart Bill would vest in Federal agencies to invalidate these laws would be disastrous." Rexall's F. T. Pickerell characterizes the Model State Regulation as "fair to both consumers and packagers; it contains all of the practical provisions asked for by thoughtful consumer groups."

It should be noted that packagers replying to our survey agree in principle with certain sections of the Fair Packaging & Labeling Act. For example, 71 percent agree that the net-weight statement should appear parallel to the base of the facing panel of a container, and 54 percent approve the elimination of qualifying words or phrases (such as "jumbo quart") that tend to exaggerate the amount of product in a package.

But even here, packagers point out that if existing Federal laws were adequately enforced, abusive examples would quickly disappear from retail shelves. And 63 percent of the respondents challenge the measure's provision for an "ounces-only" statement of net weight (except for exact units of pounds, pints or quarts) on the ground that state laws require contents to be stated in basic weight units plus fractions thereof. Most packagers agree that the ounces-only provision would be more confusing than helpful. "Is '40 oz.' easier to understand than '2½ lbs.?'," asks one respondent.

In view of the furor over "cents-off" labeling promotions, it is interesting that 94 percent of packagers in our survey defend this practice as a legitimate competitive tool which is controlled adequately by present law. A typical comment is this from William R. Tinscher, president of Porex Corp.: "These methods of the producer reaching the consumer directly with price reductions are to the consumer's benefit. If they are outlawed, the consumer is hurt. It is as simple as that. And if they are outlawed, the small or new packager will be hurt far worse than the larger producers—a result diametrically opposed to our antitrust history, philosophy and practice."

DON'T CONFUSE ME WITH FACTS

All of the foregoing observations have been made time and again during the past five years by packaging-field representatives testifying before Senate (and now House) committees. Our survey reveals a general resignation by packagers to the fact that packaging and labeling legislation is recognized in Washington as a sure-fire vote-getter, since it gives the impression that lawmakers are going to bat for the burdened consumer. "Political heroism," one packager calls it.

The president of a major packager of dry foods reflects bitterly that "The general attitude in Washington appears to be: 'Don't confuse me with the facts; my mind is already made up.'" R. A. Hickman, manager of the U.S. Government Marketing Department at the Dow Chemical Co., says: "The Fair Packaging & Labeling Act charges industry with crimes that do not exist and therefore cannot be defended." And A. H. Funke, vice president of the P. J. Ritter Co., observes that "If we haven't made a dent in Congress now, I doubt if we will at this late date."

HOUSE HEARINGS: SUMMER RERUN

Meantime, in Washington, the House Committee on Interstate & Foreign Commerce

has been holding hearings on the Senate-approved Hart Bill (S. 985) and a companion measure (H.R. 15440) introduced by committee chairman HARLEY O. STAGGERS (D., W. Va.). They dragged on into late August, generating much heat and little light.

It was largely a case of word-weary packaging representatives coming back (some for the third or fourth time) to restate the defenses and pleas for understanding which they had made at earlier hearings. Government officials also made return visits in favor of new legislation.

For all its repetition, the House hearing did have its sparkling moments. Rep. CATHERINE MAY (R., Wash.) attacked the legislation as "legally superfluous, technically inexact and an inflationary time bomb for the American consumer." She said proponents "have obviously tried to exploit what might be described as the average male Congressman's innate terror of organized womanhood."

William C. Battle, president of the Premium Advertising Assn. of America, said the voluntary standards procedures contemplated by the new packaging legislation would be excessively costly to Government and industry and could only be achieved by protracted litigation. A certain result, he added, would be restricted research and development, to the detriment of consumer choice.

The folly of setting package-size standards to facilitate price comparison was illuminated by Harry F. Schroeter, packaging vice president of National Biscuit Co. He pointed out that Nabisco markets 15 varieties of crackers in the same-size carton, even though product weight varies from 8 to 10½ oz. To package them all at 8 oz., he said, a different packaging line would be needed for each product. "Just one such new line requires an investment in plant and equipment of almost \$400,000 and a building area of approximately 4,800 square feet."

While it is conceivable that an industry giant could support such an investment, said Edward J. Hekman, president of the Keebler Co., smaller companies would almost surely go under. He added: "I am baffled by the fact that legislators who are concerned about the bigness of some businesses have found it reasonable to support legislation which would lessen the chances for survival of smaller ones."

Government officials appearing in support of the bill included (among others) Secretary of Commerce John T. Connor and Mrs. Esther Peterson, special Presidential assistant for consumer affairs. Secretary Connor argued that the measure would help packagers by assuring that all competitors would have to adhere to high packaging and labeling standards. Mrs. Peterson suggested that the bill would enable packagers "to compete on quality and price . . . rather than irrelevant packaging gimmicks."

A further report on the situation will be carried in a forthcoming issue of Modern Packaging.

LET US ATTACK POLLUTION AT ITS SOURCE

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROBISON] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROBISON. Mr. Speaker, when Congress passed the Federal Water Pollution Control Act in 1956, it became irreversibly committed to the herculean

task of helping restore America's streams, rivers, and lakes to a level suitable for industrial, agricultural, and recreational use and enjoyment. Congress awakened the country to the imminent dangers and spread of pollution, and activated and stimulated local and State instrumentalities to join with the Federal Government in its attack on the Nation's No. 1 domestic blight. The response to the challenge has been heartening, but the job to be done, the job that must be done, is monumental. For example, it no longer shocks, or awes, or even frightens the Congress to establish, or contemplate establishing, the eventual Federal commitment to the national pollution abatement program at \$5 or \$6 billion.

I am proud to point to my own State of New York—which under enlightened leadership, is in the vanguard among the States in this vital area—whose citizens, painfully aware of the magnitude of their own pollution problem, voted by an overwhelming 4-to-1 majority to spend \$1 billion to return to the people the use of their fresh water resources which are, today, unusable for all too many purposes. Other States are similarly pledging themselves to the restoration of their water resources, and local municipalities have finally given their polluted water the high priority that it must have if we are to eradicate it.

While our pollution abatement efforts to date have been quite encouraging, Mr. Speaker, they simply are not enough.

Our rapidly expanding population and increased industrial and agricultural demand for clean water will place extraordinary burdens on our Nation's total fresh water supply. Since 1900, while our population has tripled, the demand for fresh water has increased eightfold, from 40 billion to 322 billion gallons a day. By 1980, our water needs will be a staggering 600 billion gallons a day, almost twice our present use. Thus the fact that the various levels of government have been spending larger and larger sums of money to clean up our Nation's waterways while not attacking pollution at its source seems, in my judgment, a dangerous gamble, especially in view of our future needs.

By and large the major source of pollution in the United States is industrial pollution. Industrial wastes increased from an equivalent of the sewage discharge of 15 million persons in 1900, to an equivalent of the sewage discharge of 150 million persons in 1960. While municipal sewage discharge increased threefold during those 60 years, industrial sewage discharge increased an amazing tenfold. In 1900, the average daily use of water for industrial purposes was 15 billion gallons. By 1960, it had increased to 159.9 billion gallons per day. By 1980, only 14 years from now, it is estimated to be an amazing 394.2 billion gallons per day.

These staggering statistics give substance to the paradox that the major user of clean water and the major polluter of that water is industry. To be sure, we must rid our waters of the filth that now pollutes them, and we have begun this task quite admirably. But

equally as certain, we must actively and positively move to reduce and prevent old and new polluters from accentuating and increasing the burden of present and future abatement facilities.

I hope the bill I am introducing today will be a giant step in providing our Nation's industry with sufficient incentives to construct the necessary pollution control works, thereby making it financially feasible for industry to assume its rightful responsibility in this field. The enormity of the problem involves estimated expenditures by industry in the billions of dollars to construct the sewage treatment works which are required to abate its pollution of America's rivers and streams. We can bring our goal of clean waters to fruition more rapidly if, as I hereby suggest, we give to industry the financial opportunity to build their necessary facilities without heavy financial burdens to them, or later and more indirectly, to the consumer.

We are approaching and confronting the problem of unfit waters in many ways. This is good, and even desirable, for the problem itself is quite complex and enormous—but not, Mr. Speaker, insurmountable. In the first session of this Congress, I introduced legislation that would create a national water resources trust fund within the Treasury, which could be used for water resources research and development. The source of the fund would be the difference between the face value of newly minted coins and the sum of their intrinsic value and cost of minting. This "profit" which, until now, did not exist to any appreciable extent, will amount to approximately \$2 billion in the next 2 fiscal years due to the removal of silver from our coins, as provided for in the Coinage Act of 1965.

And now, Mr. Speaker, the bill I am introducing today amends the Internal Revenue Code to provide a tax incentive to industry for the construction of waste treatment works. Under the provisions of my bill, every enterprise, at its election, would be entitled to a deduction with respect to the amortization of the adjusted basis of any treatment work over a period of 5 years. This proposal, I feel, is a much more constructive way to prevent industrial pollution of our waters without being detrimental to the industries themselves than most of the proposals that have come to us from the administration.

The proposal I offer today will make this great domestic liability even less complex, reduce its enormity even further, and give to our Nation's growing industry the opportunity of doing its fair share toward realizing the goal—clean waters—prized by all.

THE PRESIDENT'S CLUB

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. RHODES] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, apparently the Johnson-Humphrey administration has decided that the best course to follow regarding the recent disclosures involving the President's Club is to close their eyes, do nothing, and hope that the public will soon forget or at least lose interest until after the coming election. Unfortunately for them, but most fortunately for this country, neither the public nor the press have forgotten. In fact, each day there is new editorial comment regarding this important subject.

For example, in a recent editorial the Christian Science Monitor stated:

The President's Club raises suspicions of influence peddling and corruption, involving the highest office of the land. However reluctant he may be to give up a lucrative source of party income, President Johnson owes it to the people to preside at the dissolution of this club and to do it now.

In an editorial entitled "Let's Kill Off the President's Club," the Chicago Tribune noted:

As with the "Thousand-Dollar Club" of President Truman, to which cronies, five per centers, and fixers kicked in, the Johnson "President's Club" is merely an instrument for selling special favors and contracts. Those who "join" it are led to believe that their financial contribution entitles them to a pipe line to the White House.

And in an editorial entitled "Smoke-Filled President's Club," the St. Louis Globe Democrat pointed out:

As suspicion mounts that the President's Club is a clearing house for influence-peddling, the public has the right to know how much these Democratic party supporters have contributed, who they are, and to hear their statements, under oath. The smoke from the fire is getting pretty thick.

Mr. Speaker, in view of the seriousness of these charges, the people of the United States have a right to know all the facts regarding the President's Club. To date, the individuals and the administration officials involved have volunteered little or no relevant information. What we must have is a thorough investigation by a select committee that will have the power to subpoena records and question witnesses. I, therefore, join the minority leader, GERALD R. FORD, in calling for the establishment of such a committee. The longer this investigation is delayed, the greater will be the suspicion and distrust. If the special treatment involving contributors to the President's Club is merely a "coincidence," this, in fairness to all concerned, should be clearly established. On the other hand, if, as it now appears, the "coincidences" establish a pattern of favoritism and special treatment, this must be exposed so that steps may be taken to bring any wrongdoers to justice and the laws relating to political contributions may be strengthened.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to enclose at this point in the RECORD copies of pertinent editorials and columns:

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Sept. 13, 1966]

THE PRESIDENT'S CLUB

Campaign financing continues to be the Achilles' heel of American democracy. Elec-

tion campaigns in the United States are unbelievably expensive. Parties and candidates are forced to think up clever means to raise the vast sums needed to pay for high-cost campaign advertising. They frequently turn for contributions to sources some of which could conceivably stand to gain substantially from government favoritism.

The opportunities for corruption and the consequent suspicion of corruption can be removed. Political scientists believe that, whatever the difficulties, wise and adequate laws relating to campaign financing can be drafted and enforced.

No one would argue that present laws are in the least adequate. President Johnson submitted a bill to Congress proposing a new law. It would help by requiring more disclosure, encouraging gifts by smaller contributors, and closing some of the present loopholes. Still, it is a bare beginning.

At the same time that this bill would help to reduce dependence on the large contributor, Mr. Johnson is using the President's Club as a device to attract to party coffers gifts of \$1,000 or more.

Relying on status appeal, the President's Club has proved to be an unusually successful fund-raising method. And, like the \$1,000-a-plate testimonial dinner and the sale of advertisements in slick political brochures at \$15,000 a page, it raises suspicions of improprieties. Such practices should have no place in politics.

It is not necessary to adopt Theodore Roosevelt's suggestion that the government pay campaign expenses by appropriating funds directly to the parties. Helpful measures could include: voluntary agreements to limit advertising expenditures, tax incentive programs for the small contributor, laws providing for shorter campaigns, the application of campaign contribution laws to primaries and conventions, the establishment of proper accounting methods, and the disclosing and publicizing of actual contributions and expenditures.

The President's Club raises suspicions of influence peddling and corruption, involving the highest office of the land. However reluctant he may be to give up a lucrative source of party income, President Johnson owes it to the people to preside at the dissolution of this club and to do it now.

[From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Sept. 7, 1966]

SMOKE-FILLED PRESIDENT'S CLUB

The sensitive nostrils of Republican Congressmen are getting whiffs of smoke which are leading them to an investigation of the political fire ignited by continued reports of contributions to the President's Club.

Membership in the club, presumably a fund-raising organization is open to those who have contributed at least \$1,000 to the Democratic party.

President Johnson was suspect when he recently intervened with Congress seeking restoration of several million dollars which had been cut from Project Mohole, a dubious geological venture into the earth's crust.

The prime contractor and his family had contributed \$25,000 to the President's Club.

Matthew McCloskey, long-time Democratic fund-raiser active in the club, was permitted to change his construction firm's bid on a Philadelphia mint building five days after the bidding deadline. His low bid knocked out three competitors.

An engineering firm with no experience in the field was awarded a Job Corps contract over four established firms after its senior vice president had given \$2,000 to the club.

Just last week some House Republicans disclosed that three engineering firms in California and Texas were recipients of more than \$1,400,000 in contract work for the armed forces.

Is it just coincidence that the firms' officers and their families have contributed at least \$30,500 to the club since 1964?

Since one of the officials is a California leader in the John Birch Society, it is stretching credulity that he donated to the club in the interest of promoting Mr. Johnson's Great Society.

The "preposterous coincidences" as Rep. RUMSFELD of Illinois describes them have prompted House GOP leader GERALD FORD of Michigan to call for a bi-partisan committee investigation.

As suspicion mounts that the President's Club is a clearinghouse for influence-peddling, the public has the right to know how much these Democratic party supporters have contributed, who they are, and to hear their statements, under oath. The smoke from the fire is getting pretty thick.

[From the Chicago Tribune, Sept. 2, 1966]

LET'S KILL OFF THE "PRESIDENT'S CLUB"

The so-called "President's club," consisting of men who have given large sums of money to the Democratic party, has disgraced the Johnson administration just as similar bag operations disgraced previous administrations. It should be disbanded at once.

As with the "Thousand-Dollar club" of President Truman, to which cronies, five per centers, and fixers kicked in, the Johnson "President's club" is merely an instrument for selling special favors and contracts. Those who "join" it are led to believe that their financial contribution entitles them to a pipe line to the White House.

The nation is indebted to Reps. CHARLES E. GOODELL of New York and DONALD RUMSFELD of Illinois, both Republicans, for examples of how the club has worked.

They have told us how a senior vice president of Consolidated American Services, Inc., gave \$3,000 to the club and to the Democratic party and won a million dollar contract in the anti-poverty war; how the family of George R. Brown & Root, a long time financial backer of the President, gave \$25,000 to the club and how, shortly thereafter, Mr. Johnson asked Congress to give the multimillion dollar Mohole project contract to Brown & Root; how officers of the Anheuser-Busch brewery gave \$10,000 and a few days later learned that an anti-trust suit against their company had been dropped; and how Charles Luckman, who reportedly gave \$17,500 to the club, is sharing a fat contract for the construction of a Veterans administration hospital in California—sharing it, incidentally, with a company headed by a Republican who, according to GOODELL, gave \$12,000 to the club, and a third company whose head contributed \$1,000.

It ought to be the privilege of any American citizen to communicate with the White House and to bid for government contracts on equal and fair terms. Presidents' clubs and the like may be nothing new, but they represent an obvious effort to buy favors [why else would anyone contribute such large amounts?] and are a discredit to our government. An end should be put to this club's operations.

[From the Michigan State Journal, Sept. 4, 1966]

INTEGRITY IN OFFICE ULTIMATE SAFEGUARD

We doubt that President Johnson will heed U.S. Rep. GERALD R. FORD's call for suspension of the operation of the President's Club "without further delay"—or at any other time in the future.

The call was issued by the Grand Rapids congressman and House minority leader at a news conference at which he and other House GOP leaders demanded that the club, which consists of donors of \$1,000 or more

to the Democratic Party, be disbanded immediately, that a freeze be put on donations and that a bipartisan investigation be made of "political favoritism and skulduggery."

For some time, three House Republicans—FORD of Michigan, and Reps. CHARLES E. GOODELL of New York and DONALD RUMSFELD of Illinois—have been calling attention to a series of "coincidences" involving contributors of campaign funds, who, they charge, have received special treatment from the Johnson administration.

Last week, the Republican trio said it has been "convincingly demonstrated in the past six weeks" that contributors to the club are getting preferential treatment from the federal government.

Attention has centered on incidents in which a Justice Department anti-trust suit was dropped against a brewery firm less than a month after two top executives gave \$10,000 to the club; a \$1 million contract for engineering studies for the anti-poverty program was awarded to a firm shortly after a vice president of the company contributed \$2,000 to the club and \$1,000 to the Democratic National Committee; and \$23,000 was contributed to the President's Club by the board chairman of a firm while Congress was considering an additional appropriation for the Mohole project in which the firm is the prime contractor.

In calling upon Johnson to suspend the operation of the President's Club, FORD said: "Unfortunately, the two-to-one Democratic majorities in this Congress seem extremely reluctant even to proceed with full-scale hearings on the election reform bill President Johnson himself proposes."

The Michigan congressman said it isn't very realistic to expect that investigations of the "scandals" surrounding the President's Club will be conducted by any of Congress standing committees.

"I therefore call upon the Congress . . . to create a select committee, completely bipartisan, to explore all of the evidence and allegations of favoritism and possible corruption clouding the President's Club to date."

Following the lead of Johnson, White House Press Secretary Bill D. Moyers characterized the charges as typical campaign-year propaganda, saying: "There are always people who will look for the worst and hope for the worst in every coincidence. That's a political fact of life in this town."

It certainly should be a fact of life that government contracts are always awarded strictly on the basis of bids and never on the basis of contributions to the President's Club or any other party organization or individual.

If there is no fire in the smoke currently clouding the President's Club one might expect Johnson to welcome the kind of searching bipartisan investigation asked by FORD and other Republicans.

Even were Johnson to suspend the operation of the club, it would not rule out the possibility of favoritism rewarding those making political contributions.

This would have to depend ultimately upon the character and integrity of those who occupy the nation's highest office and others responsible for the operations of both the executive and legislative branches of government.

[From the Los Angeles Times, Sept. 8, 1966]

CAMPAIGN FUND SITUATION GETS UGLIER AND UGLIER

(By Charles Bartlett)

A Texas Democratic congressman has commented thoughtfully on the revelations regarding the President's Club. "I can't help feeling," said Rep. JAMES WRIGHT, "a sense of embarrassment for the President of the United States, any President, that such a thing as this should have become necessary."

His words echoed a thought expressed by John Kennedy as he paused one Sunday from the rigors of his campaign in October 1960. "I am amazed and outraged as a citizen," he said, "by the type of deals that fatcats try to make with a candidate for President. It is a demeaning experience to be confronted by these propositions day after day."

President Johnson has revealed his own sense of embarrassment by two recent actions. He suddenly fired Clifton Carter, an old friend who had thrown subtlety to the winds in his drive for campaign money as treasurer of the Democratic National Committee. He has put the full weight of the Justice Department behind legislation to improve the regulation of campaign financing. This is a cause for which he had shown no enthusiasm before this year.

The President's embarrassment is apt to grow more acute if the Republicans press their inquiry into Democratic fund-raising because the party's recent methods, devised under Kennedy by a Boston lawyer named Richard Maguire, were not conceived in Sunday school. The essence of Maguire's procedures has been a highly efficient shake-down of individuals and firms who profit from federal dealings.

Dues to the President's Club were basically a tax on the privilege of doing government business. Regular contributors, mostly employees of federally oriented firms, were told by Maguire in 1961 that the Democrats wanted to honor loyalty to the party by creating a club whose members would be invited to White House briefings and perhaps to an occasional state dinner.

The social awards proved to be fleeting—the members quickly became dissatisfied with infrequent opportunities to shake the President's hand or to hear Dean Rusk discourse on foreign policy. But in the days when Maguire and his White House associate, Kenneth O'Donnell, exerted heavy influence in the award of many contracts, the membership card was an important credential.

The fuss over these clubs should not obscure the fact that the seriously venal money in politics is passed around in cash without records. The Democrats' distaste for discussing techniques that go beyond the President's Club was displayed in their refusal to send a responsible witness before the House subcommittee that is holding hearings on campaign finances.

John Bailey, who has had nothing to do with money-raising as chairman of the Democratic National Committee because Maguire and Carter pre-empted the field, refused to appear and no willing spokesman could be found. The articulate general counsel of the Republican National Committee, Fred Scribner Jr. testified at length. The Democrats finally produced a public relations man, Albert Mark, who put on a poor show by disclaiming any serious knowledge of the subject.

The question now is whether the focus of indignation on the President's Club will prompt any serious legislative reforms. The administration's proposal is aimed at securing fuller disclosure of contributions and imposing more explicit and realistic limitations on expenditures.

But most serious giving in politics is done in cash these days—Congressmen and Senators want the substantial money that comes to some of them in Washington from company representatives in cash and in private. No disclosure bill will reveal this kind of money, by far the most sinister kind.

Worse scandals will undoubtedly be necessary to achieve real reforms like legal limits on television expenditures and federal subsidies. But the system as it functions is a guarantee that uglier disclosures, scandals of scope enough to mortify the nation, will eventually emerge.

[From the Chicago Daily News, Sept. 8, 1966]
PRESIDENT'S CLUB PROBE GIVES GOP MORE
AMMO

(By Charles Nicodemus)

WASHINGTON.—The GOP has unveiled another fresh spoor it has tracked in the Republicans' continuing safari aimed at killing the Democratic Party's fatted cat—the \$1,000-a-member President's Club.

Unfortunately for the GOP, the entire story behind this revelation could not be told.

For a prominent businessman got cold feet after he initially agreed by phone to "fess up" on how he was solicited to contribute thousands of dollars to the club on the promise that he would receive preferential government treatment.

He contributed the cash and got the federal contract he wanted.

Republicans scurried cross-country to get their prize story on tape and in writing—only to find when they arrived that their pigeon had consulted his attorney after he hung up the phone, and had been advised not to talk.

The Republican were outraged and anguished.

Said one, later holding up a thumb and a forefinger about a half-inch apart:

"We came that close to getting this guy to talk. And it would have blown the President's Club wide open."

The exercise was not a total loss, however. Their quarry had done enough talking over the phone to enable the Republicans to build against him a circumstantial case that is being profitably publicized.

This incident is not recited to suggest that all—or even many—contributors to the controversial President's Club ante up their money with the understanding that a lucrative quid pro quo is involved.

But it appears that at least one member did. And—from the other cases of nice things happening to club members that the Republicans have documented—there is a strong suspicion that the total may be more than one.

Just how many more, if any, there are may be more clearly established in upcoming weeks, now that House GOP Leader GERALD FORD has published, in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, a sizable portion of the secret President's Club membership list—gleaned laboriously from the filings which the law requires the club to make with the clerks of the House and Senate.

Such publicity generally provokes a rash of fruitful tips for investigation.

What is equally important, however, is that there are serious moral questions about the club's purpose and operation, even if there is no connection between contributions and federal largess.

In the words of presidential intimate Clifton Carter, a recent guiding light of the club, members are assured that—because of their generous contribution—they will have the personal ear of the President or some other top official of the executive branch any time they have a problem.

To contend that the ears of important people are for sale for \$1,000—or, conversely, that the big man with the big money is entitled to his government's ear while the little man with little money is not—would seem to be a position that the American system of government could not long tolerate and survive.

CORN REFINERS ASSOCIATION

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FINDLEY] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, the trade association representing the largest user of the American corn crop outside of livestock feed utilization, the wet corn milling industry has recently changed its name from "Corn Industries Research Foundation" to "Corn Refiners Association." In conjunction with this name change the members of the association have adopted a statement of policy which I believe to be unique and which deserves, in my estimation, our congratulations.

In the statement, the members of the industry recognize their responsibility to the farmer and state their intent to undertake an educational program designed to acquaint the public with the contributions made by our Nation's agriculture and to support programs designed to increase the prosperity and stability of the American farmer.

Today the farmer is, all too often, made the scapegoat for inflationary pressures in our economy, to which he has not contributed and over which he has no control. And in this process the American people have forgotten that they owe to the farmer the most abundant food supply at the lowest cost available anywhere in the world. The enormous productive capability of our agricultural economy is the very keystone of our prosperity.

Today, too, we are concerned with the prospect of massive worldwide starvation in the years ahead. If we are to succeed in mobilizing our resources to meet this crisis, the public must be made aware that our most effective weapon is American agricultural abundance and the technology developed and practiced by the American farmer.

It is particularly appropriate, I think, that the first agribusiness group to publicly recognize its responsibility to the farmer and to commit itself to a specific program to develop a greater public understanding of agriculture's role is the Corn Refiners Association.

It is appropriate because the corn refining industry operates at the frontier of utilization of corn, our native and most important grain crop. In utilizing 20 percent of the crop not dedicated to livestock feed, this industry has developed products inconceivable just a few decades ago. Today industry, defense, and medical science among others use products derived from corn in myriad unrecognizable applications.

It is appropriate, too, because the president of the Corn Refiners Association, Robert C. Liebnow has long been recognized as one of the farmer's outstanding business spokesmen. With the adoption of this statement of policy, Mr. Liebnow adds to his record as a progressive agribusiness leader aware of and sensitive to the debt we all owe the American farmer.

I sincerely hope that the action taken by the Corn Refiners Association will encourage other industry groups dependent on agricultural production to cooperate with the farmer and work with him in solving mutual problems. It is only

through such cooperation that American agriculture will be able, effectively, to maintain its record in meeting domestic needs and go forward to combat hunger in the world.

WHO IS BEHIND THE RACE RIOTS?

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ASHBROOK] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Philip A. McCombs has written an article published in the September 20 edition of National Review which focuses attention on documented facts, statements and charges which surround race riots which have occurred in this Nation.

As many of the Members of Congress may know, Mr. McCombs has been an interesting witness before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and in this article again presents some interesting facts on elements in our country which are actively inciting violent civil disobedience. As he shows, there are differing opinions, but facts and statements which he points out are difficult to refute—to say the least.

I think they are worthy of consideration and order that the article be reprinted here in the RECORD:

WHO IS BEHIND THE RACE RIOTS?

(By Philip A. McCombs)

Are the race riots planned in advance? Evidence now made public suggests that, to an unknown but wide extent, they are: A grand jury in Cleveland investigating the recent violence there has concluded that it was "organized and exploited [by] trained and disciplined professionals . . . [aided by] misguided people, many of whom are avowed believers in violence and extremism, and some of whom are either members of or officers in the Communist Party."

The grand jury's findings are apparently consistent with the individual observations of members of the House of Representatives, which last month passed an amendment to the Civil Rights Bill of 1966 making it a federal crime for a person using facilities of interstate commerce to incite a riot. WILLIAM CRAMER (R., Fla.), who proposed the amendment, said that it was "the result of evidence which supports the contention that this violence is the work, in part, of well trained, outside agitators who come into these communities for the express purpose of inciting violent civil disobedience." The Civil Rights Bill passed the House 259-137; CRAMER's amendment passed along with it, 389-25.

NOT SO, SAYS THE TIMES

On the other hand, there are many who firmly believe that the race riots are *not* planned in advance, for example the *New York Times* (July 31, 1966): "If there is any real evidence of a conspiracy behind the riots . . . it remains hidden. . . . Six *New York Times* reporters who have witnessed one or more riots around the country were of the unanimous opinion that . . . all the racial explosions observed during the last two years seem to have been spontaneous." Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach seems to agree with this analysis (August 17, 1966, testimony before a Senate subcommittee investi-

gating urban violence): "There is no indication that these riots were planned, controlled, or run by extreme left-wing elements."

Someone is clearly mistaken, but who? Consider some of the evidence:

The grand jury in Cleveland turned up: 1) A young newscaster who had joined the local W.E.B. DuBois Club in order to get a feature story and who testified that "as early as November of last year the Marxist-oriented group had planned racial strife in the Hough area [of Cleveland] to further the aims of socialism." 2) A Negro youth who testified that a 200-member gang, the Black Panthers (launched by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee), laid plans for fire-bombing, sniping and looting; that he saw bombs being made and attended meetings where violence was planned; and that a similar gang operated in Chicago during the riots there. 3) Lewis G. Robinson, director of the JFK House (Jomo Freedom Kenyatta) in Cleveland's Negro district, who was accused by the grand jury of having "indocinated" young people "with his own vigorous philosophy of violence"—i.e. running a "school for fire bombers," as Police Chief Richard E. Wagner called it; and who had "pledged reciprocal support to and with the Communist Party of Ohio." 4) Another JFK House leader who was called "an outright exponent of violence . . . and in command of at least one rifle club."

Apart from the findings of the grand jury, the press has here and there noted that: The Nation of Islam (NOI) has paramilitary groups, called Fruit of Islam (FOI), in almost every mosque. . . . The rifle clubs organized by the late Malcolm X have prospered. . . . The armed Deacons for Defense and Justice have spread to many large cities. . . . Super gangs have almost emerged in the cities, the largest of them in Chicago with 1,500 Negro boys armed with bicycle chains, rifles and shotguns as members, and an auxiliary organization of 600 girls.

Another such gang is in Harlem with 1,200 members. . . . In Los Angeles, there are 125 street gangs listed as "potentially danerous" by the police, who report that the gangs have served as spearheads for rioting mobs and are usually the first to smash store windows and throw Molotov cocktails. . . . 13,500 pistols and revolvers were sold in Los Angeles in 1965, but police say that the figure for this year will reach 30,000. . . . Still unrecovered are 19,000 weapons looted by Negroes during the Watts riots, and police have made several raids on caches of high explosives, sub-machine guns, antitank guns and mortars. . . . In many cities Black Nationalist groups have been observed undergoing armed drill and field exercises. . . . Agitators who fired mobs in Watts were seen doing the same thing in Chicago. . . . Messages to rioters were actually transmitted in code over a Chicago radio station. . . . RAM (Revolutionary Action Movement), with 1,200 members, has been teaching tactics of terror and sabotage in several Northern cities. . . . The Progressive Labor Party (PLP), which split from the American Communist Party in 1961 in order to go pro-Mao, played a "provocative role" in the 1964 Harlem riots, according to the *Worker*; members made fire bombs and maintained concealed arms for use by a special group in terrorist activity.

TRAINING IN TERRORISM

These facts tend to shed doubt on the assertions of the *Times* and Mr. Katzenbach and to corroborate those of 1) Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty, who has claimed that Communists were instrumental in the Watts riots and that "we face urban guerrilla warfare, an absolute plan to burn and sack the city." 2) Cleveland Mayor Ralph Locher, who made a similar claim. 3) Cleveland

Safety Director John N. McCormick, who said that "trouble was planned for Cleveland; the pattern here and in other cities is almost identical." 4) Senator FRANK J. LAUSCHE (D., Ohio), who charged that a "national conspiracy executed by experts" was responsible for the riots, that the riot pattern "indicated design and organization [with] centrally managed tactics." 5) The Cleveland grand jury, whose final conclusions were very specific: "It is no casual happenstance or coincidence that those throwing firebombs, or bricks, or bottles, or pillaging or generally engaged in disorder and lawlessness were in the main young people obviously assigned, trained and disciplined in the roles they were to play . . . nor . . . that the overall pattern for firebombing and destruction . . . was so highly selective; that the targets were plainly agreed upon; that certain places were identified to be hit; and that certain other places were similarly spared."

But one needn't rely entirely upon press reports or the findings of public officials. Statements by the extremist groups and individuals are themselves revealing:

Michael Laski, a self-declared member of the Communist Party, said during a press conference a few months ago that "we are leading a proletarian insurrection. . . . We will use violence. . . . The Party is presently engaged in the formation of Peoples Armed Defense groups in the Watts District of Los Angeles. . . . We have been operating and agitating openly in Watts for the past three years."

Robert Williams, a founder of RAM, wrote in 1964 that "the new concept [of revolution] creates conditions that involve the total community, whether they want to be involved or not. . . . During the hours of the day sporadic rioting takes place and massive sniping. Night brings all-out warfare, organized fighting, and unlimited terror against the oppressor and his forces."

RAM's publication *Black America* has said one of the organization's goals is "to present a revolutionary program of national liberation and self-determination for the African captives enslaved in the racist United States of America," and a RAM pamphlet recently distributed in Northern cities recommends as a suitable "poor man's arsenal" the following: "Gasoline fire bombs (Molotov cocktails), lye or acid bombs (made by injecting lye or acid in the metal end of light bulbs). . . ."

The Black Nationalist magazine *Liberator* has said: "We must take our cue from revolutionary spokesmen like Nkrumah, the late Franz Fanon, our martyred brother Malcolm X, and China's Mao Tse-tung. . . . The Afro-American community and our fellow sufferers abroad must, at some juncture, resort to the creation of violence and dispensation of pain."

William Epton, an organizer for the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) in New York, became famous for having shouted in a rally, just an hour before the massive Harlem riots in 1964 broke out, that "[we must] smash this state completely and totally. . . . We're going to have to kill a lot of these cops, a lot of these judges. . . . We'll organize our own militia and our own army."

A recent issue of the PLP magazine *Spark* carried an article entitled, "The Revolt in Watts and the Coming Battle." Centered on one page is a map of Los Angeles showing factory concentrations. Text: "These factories are completely vulnerable and can be shut down with a minimum of preparation, personnel and effort. Once the weakest flank of the enemy is discovered, a million ways will be found to focus the full strength of resistance so that every blow drives straight to his heart."

All this evidence, and more, has been discounted by the *Times*, by Mr. Katzenbach

and by others on the grounds that while extremists have "attempted" to incite and direct racial violence, they have been entirely unsuccessful. This encourages the conclusion that the violence results *wholly* from deep social and economic discontents of Negroes, which conclusion in turn encourages public support for social programs, goals, and aspirations of the *Times*, of Mr. Katzenbach, and of others.

Clearly it must be granted that the riots would not have taken place except for the discontent of many Negroes, but it is nevertheless also increasingly clear that "trained and disciplined" revolutionaries—Communists, Black Nationalists and others whose concern with the plight of the Negroes is minor and whose attitude toward them is little more than exploitive—have carefully and systematically heated this discontent to the boiling point and directed the resultant "spontaneous" storm.

REGULATION OF POLLUTANTS FROM DIESEL ENGINES OF BUSES AND TRUCKS

Mr. McCLOREY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. KUPFERMAN] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, as one who has been concerned with pollution problems, air, water, and noise, and expressed concern in this body from time to time with suggestions for ameliorating these assaults on our environment, I recently wrote to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to ask that standards be set under the authority of the Motor Vehicle Pollution Control Act of 1965 to regulate the emission of pollutants from diesel engines of buses and trucks comparable to those standards which presently exist for the manufacture of new cars.

I am pleased to note that the officials at the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare share my concern and are working on the problem. While not as speedily as one may have hoped, they inform me that they are proceeding diligently.

There follows a copy of my letter of August 31 and the reply from Under Secretary Wilbur J. Cohen of September 20, 1966:

AUGUST 31, 1966.

HON. JOHN W. GARDNER,
Secretary, Department of Health, Education,
and Welfare, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: More than ten months ago, on October 20, President Johnson signed into law the Motor Vehicle Air Pollution Control Act to curb the growing pollution of our air by cars, buses, and trucks. As you know, that Act gave you the authority to prescribe standards for the emission of pollutants from new motor vehicles, both domestic and imported.

On December 31 you issued formal notice of the standards to be adopted for application to the manufacture and importation of new gasoline-powered cars and light trucks, beginning with the 1968 model year. Thus far, however, you have failed to set similar standards for emissions from diesel-powered engines.

With the increasing number of passengers traveling by bus and with the growing demand for materials transported by truck, diesel-powered vehicles, which are among the worst polluters of our urban atmospheres, continue to expel more and more noxious fumes and smoke into the air. The failure to include this irritating source of pollution under the control of standards comparable to those you have already established for gasoline-powered vehicles can no longer be sustained.

Each year, Mr. Secretary, the number of buses and trucks crossing New York City's streets, and especially those in my 17th Congressional District in Manhattan, is increasing. Why has the problem of controlling the emissions from these vehicles, currently the source of such widespread discomfort to millions of New Yorkers and other urban dwellers, not yet been adequately researched and resolved under the mandate of the Motor Vehicle Air Pollution Control Act?

This problem must be met and controlled now, Mr. Secretary, for the future promises even further growth in the magnitude of diesel-engine emissions that will make more difficult and expensive the ultimate elimination of this spoiler of our environment.

I strongly urge you, Mr. Secretary, to act now to implement the directive of the Motor Vehicle Air Pollution Control Act to control the emission of pollutants from all self-propelled vehicles by establishing standards applicable to diesel-powered vehicles.

Sincerely,

THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN,

Member of Congress,

17th Congressional District, New York.

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF HEALTH,

EDUCATION AND WELFARE,

Washington, D.C., September 20, 1966.

HON. THEODORE KUPFERMAN,

House of Representatives,

Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. KUPFERMAN: We concur completely in the opinions expressed in your August 31 letter to Secretary Gardner regarding the offensiveness of emissions from diesel-powered motor vehicles. A 1957 survey conducted by the Air Pollution Control Association found that smoke and odor from diesels are the preponderant causes of citizens' air pollution complaints—even though diesel vehicles represent only 0.4 per cent of the total vehicles registered in the United States for street and highway operation.

While the initial Federal emission standards are applicable only to gasoline-powered passenger cars and light trucks, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is fully aware of the broad directive in the amended Clean Air Act for comprehensive control over motor vehicle emissions. We are proceeding on a planned and accelerated program to control diesel emissions. I would like to apprise you of our activities in that regard.

Nearly four years prior to the enactment of Public Law 89-272, the Public Health Service Division of Air Pollution was conducting, stimulating and supporting appropriate studies on the diesel smoke and odor problem; these efforts have intensified since the President signed Federal motor vehicle pollution control legislation on October 20, 1965. Research is proceeding along the following lines:

1. Determination of the quality and quantity of diesel exhaust under road conditions.
2. Determination of the odoriferous materials in diesel exhaust, so that odor-emission standards may be defined and evaluated objectively.
3. Development of appropriate sampling and analytical techniques.
4. Development of laboratory test cycles to simulate routine vehicle operation and exhaust emissions.

5. Determination statistically of the response of humans to diesel exhaust odors.

6. Evaluation of the effectiveness of electrostatic precipitators, catalytic mufflers, fuels, fuel additives, maintenance, pre-conditioned air charge to cylinders, engine fuel system adjustments and other means for suppressing smoke and reducing or altering odors.

All of these efforts are aimed at the adoption of diesel emission standards to become effective with the 1970 model year. In order to provide sufficient lead-time for the manufacturers, all the above work must be completed and standards adopted no later than December 31, 1967. We have accelerated our studies accordingly.

This Department agrees that it is not in the public interest to permit the diesel nuisance to persist while millions of dollars are being expended to control emissions from gasoline-powered vehicles.

Some urban bus operators use masking agents to render less offensive the odors in diesel exhaust. We object, in principle, to such a procedure because it does not remove the basic cause and, rather than reduce emissions to already overburdened urban atmospheres, new compounds actually are added. We are taking the more basic approach of determining the source of the odor and controlling its emission within acceptable limits.

Most diesel engines, as designed and produced, using a good grade of fuel and properly maintained and operated, are capable of operating with smoke and odor levels that are not offensive to the general public. Federal authority is presently limited to new motor vehicles or engines. A major problem is created after sale, however, because of poor operation and maintenance, low-quality fuel and maladjustments. Neither the engine builder nor the Federal Government presently has control over this aspect, and it appears to be clear that State and local surveillance and enforcement, perhaps coupled with Federal standards for smoke and odor emissions from on-the-road vehicles, will be necessary. This Department has now engaged in developing a system which the States can use to accomplish this surveillance.

Your intense interest and concern regarding air pollution from diesel-powered vehicles are appreciated. I assure you that this Department shares your concern and intends to take necessary action at the earliest practicable time.

Sincerely yours,

WILBUR J. COHEN,

Under Secretary.

INCOME TAX DEDUCTION FOR TEACHERS

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HARSHA] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. HARSHA. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to make it clear that teachers may deduct from gross income the expenses incurred in pursuing courses for academic credit and degrees at institutions of higher education. I have consistently urged that section 162 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954—relating to trade or business expenses—should be properly construed to allow a deduction for expenses for education necessary for maintaining and improv-

ing employment. Unfortunately, rather than give a broad interpretation to this section through the regulations, the IRS has chosen instead to increasingly narrow its application.

Mr. Speaker, some months ago the Internal Revenue Service of the U.S. Treasury Department published in the Federal Register proposed new regulations that would, in effect, curtail a deduction currently available to this country's most valuable but yet ironically our most unsung and ill-rewarded resource—our teachers. I refer, of course, the proposed Treasury regulation, scheduled to go into effect next January, which would no longer permit our teachers and educators from deducting from their Federal income tax those necessary expenditures incurred in course work or certain educational travel to improve their competency in their profession. In my State of Ohio there is now a critical and most serious shortage of teachers, due primarily to low pay and the lack of other proper incentives to help these worthy and vital people remain in their chosen vocation. This situation in my State has almost approached scandal proportions. I would be gravely remiss in my duties to all the citizens of my nine-county congressional district, if I did not stand up and fight any Federal move that could further exacerbate a most serious situation in my home State.

The bill I introduced today unfortunately will not solve the State of Ohio's major teacher shortage problem. My bill, however, will assure the fact that the Federal Government does nothing to further a most difficult situation that we in Ohio find ourselves in. The bill by force of law will permit teachers to continue to deduct from their income taxes those expenses incurred in course work or certain educational travel vital to their improved professional competency. Enactment of this bill will have the effect of reinstating an Internal Revenue Service policy that from 1958 to the present time has permitted our poorly compensated teachers to make such deductions from their all-too-meager incomes. To me the curtailment of this deduction by our Treasury Department is totally unthinkable.

Our unsung and devoted teachers in every community in the country who use their hard-earned money to increase their knowledge and professional skill must be encouraged by all the means at our command rather than retarded in their professional growth. It is imperative that these most important citizens within our communities, who impart daily their talent and wisdom to our young, be given every opportunity to grow and flourish in their educational attainment. It would be the height of folly to do otherwise. Every incentive must be found to keep these valuable people in their chosen field.

Business deductions are permitted generously for most expenses and I know of no more important business than that of training and developing the thinking of America's youth. Good teachers are one of this Nation's most important needs in order to attain educational excellence.

The Congress must do what it can to encourage those in the teaching profession, and I am hopeful that prompt action will be forthcoming on this legislation.

FEDERAL ANTIRIOT LEGISLATION

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from California [Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am today joining my colleagues, led by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CRAMER], in introducing legislation to amend title 18 of the United States Code to prohibit travel or use of any facility in interstate and foreign commerce where the intent to incite a riot or other violent civil disturbance is in evidence.

The very obvious and principal reason for bringing about this recommendation for legislative action is because the Civil Rights Act of 1966 is apparently dead for the year as indicated by the leadership in the Senate. The contents of this bill were actually included in the civil rights bill and adopted as an amendment, overwhelmingly, when introduced by Mr. CRAMER in the House. I supported this amendment at the time and feel equally strong about the need for this type of legislation now.

It seems tragic that in this great land of the free, we have increasing anarchy and a complete lack of respect for established law and order. Whenever problems threatening our security and domestic tranquility arise or are on the increase, we in the lawmaking bodies of this country have the responsibility of offering legislation designed to enact a law that will afford the required amount of protection for our citizens.

The newspapers, radio, and TV news reporting media are filled with riot activities and insurrections that are occurring with increasing frequency. Quite frankly, it is reaching frightening proportions.

While I shall always uphold the right for an individual or group to dissent and to demonstrate peacefully as an expression of their grievances, I would also suggest that along with these inalienable rights, the people have an obligation to act in a responsible manner.

Freedom is not free and everyone must accept the personal commitment to act responsibly if we expect to enjoy the advantages of maximum or total freedom. Regrettably, we have undesirables in our society for which laws must be passed to protect the innocents.

This is the case as I see it now. No one, genuinely familiar with the function and activities of subversive elements, will fail to understand that we live under the constant potential threat of conspiracy. If you doubt this, I would suggest your checking with some of our

Nation's domestic security forces. I have and they have convinced me of the need for this type of legislation.

They have advised me of the obviously planned program to incite riots or generally take advantage of controversial situations to perpetrate disorder and chaos. This can be very dangerous and requires our constant vigilance.

Further, I believe it is absolutely essential that we provide our law enforcement officials with the required laws to enforce and enhance our overall security. It is to this end that this bill is directed. I am hopeful we can pass the bill and write it into law before the Congress adjourns. The mere passage of the bill could be a very effective deterrent to increasing disturbances. America must wake up to the planned threats to our domestic security.

THE QUEST FOR PEACE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McFALL). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. HALPERN], is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, I once again want to express my profound concern over the course of the war in Vietnam and the effort to secure an honorable negotiated settlement.

Last week on the floor of this House I spoke of the proposal for an Asian conference which could be a very useful forum to discuss the conflict in terms of achieving an end to the hostilities.

In the wake of Pope Paul's call for peace earlier this week, the United States should persist anew in its efforts to achieve a peaceful solution. In yesterday's press conference, the President was asked his reaction to the Pope's proclamation. He said:

I am very happy to see the Pope take the interest he has. I want to do everything I can to encourage that interest and to support him in any moves that he makes . . . We are anxious to participate in any negotiations that the aggressors are willing to participate in.

It is my feeling that we should translate rhetoric into a specific practical proposal which will leave no doubt as to our readiness to meet at the conference table, with no preconditions.

The President has repeatedly made clear the Nation's basic commitment to peace. But unfortunately, these well-intentioned expressions have not been convincing to the other combatants and much of the nonaligned world.

That is why I feel that instead of constantly repeating our general willingness to negotiate at any time and anywhere, we should set forth a format in specific terms.

Thus far, peace overtures have reached an airy stalemate. The other side persists in rejecting and ridiculing all U.S. pronouncements which express the desire for unconditional discussions.

The world must be convinced that our quest for peace is genuine. This requires that we formulate and present to the other side a specific agenda for the ter-

mination of hostilities. If rebuked in this effort, it will be clear that the obstacle to peace is not American policy, but rather the intransigence of Hanoi and the Vietcong.

I was much impressed by the recent proposal of our distinguished colleague from New York [Mr. TENZER], who in a letter to the President recommended several concrete steps which, if undertaken, could leave little doubt of our sincerity. In effect, the United States would seize the initiative in a very dramatic way, challenging the other belligerents to lay down their arms and confer at a stated time and place. I associate myself with this recommendation and urge the President to consider fulfilling it.

Under the proposal, the President would set a specific date, time, and place for peace talks. At the same time, he would dispatch invitations to all interested parties, including the National Liberation Front, and announce a cessation of bombing to take effect 24 hours in advance of the conference.

Additionally, we would publicly agree to a reciprocal ceasefire, to begin 72 hours following the start of talks, and if effectuated, the Secretary of State shall be prepared to meet his counterparts at the negotiating table.

The agenda will include the American 14 points, the 4 points proclaimed by Hanoi, the 1954 and 1962 Geneva Accords, and any other items arrived at by mutual agreement.

It seems to me that such a concrete proposal, with a step-by-step timetable, could very conceivably lay the groundwork for a negotiated settlement of this conflict. If not, the credibility of U.S. willingness for peace cannot be doubted.

These steps offer a precise formula and I urge my colleagues in this House to join in support of such a plan and prevail upon the administration to evaluate the great impact it could have in the community of nations and pave the way toward the achievement of peace.

WONDERFUL WISCONSIN WEEK

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McFALL). Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, this week, from September 18 to 24 is being observed throughout my State of Wisconsin as "Wonderful Wisconsin Week." It is a weeklong promotional program emphasizing the assets and attributes of Wisconsin.

The purpose of this statewide salute to Wisconsin is to call attention to those qualities which have made it a desirable place in which to work, live, and vacation. The program, which was planned by the Wisconsin Chamber of Commerce Executives Association and has the cooperation of many statewide groups, is being conducted through local chambers of commerce and several statewide organizations.

Mr. Speaker, "Wonderful Wisconsin Week" was born from an earlier State effort that culminated in the hour-long

film, "We Like it Here" that was produced last fall for the statewide simulcast in December. "Wonderful Wisconsin Week" is a natural successor to the 38-page Fortune magazine article that was published in January 1966. Entitled "Wisconsin—We Like It Here," the \$250,000 advertising supplement was mailed around the United States.

Mr. Speaker, the people of Wisconsin are very proud of our State and of its many assets. During "Wonderful Wisconsin Week," there will be activities in every area of the State and while these programs will be promoting the State's assets, it will at the same time be saluting the people engaged in industry, agriculture, education and government who are responsible for making Wisconsin such a desirable place in which to live, work and play.

Mr. Speaker, the symbol of "Wonderful Wisconsin Week" is appropriately chosen. It is the character of "Bucky Badger," that confident, cocky, chesty figure who once was confined solely to sports, but today is used to picture the State's high spirits in a number of fields.

Each day in "Wonderful Wisconsin Week" has its own particular emphasis, with special events lined up to highlight it. Each day will be celebrated in all communities.

Last Sunday was Heritage Day; Monday was Education and Youth Day; Tuesday, Government Day; Wednesday through Friday are Wisconsin-At-Work Days; the week ends with Saturday, Hospitality Day.

Yesterday, today and tomorrow, "Wisconsin at Work" days offer industry and business a rare opportunity. During this time open houses, plant visits, and special displays will be encouraged.

Mr. Speaker, "Wonderful Wisconsin Week" is designed to give a tip of the hat to companies that are expanding and a helping hand to those that are starting; at the same time it offers opportunities to plug Wisconsin products, Wisconsin workmanship, Wisconsin decisionmakers. Our great Governor, Warren Knowles, the State chamber of commerce, and all participating organizations deserve hearty congratulations for bringing a wonderful concept to fruition in "Wonderful Wisconsin Week."

"YEARS OF LIGHTNING, DAY OF DRUMS"

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. QUIE] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak again today of the showings across the Nation of the John F. Kennedy film, "Years of Lightning, Day of Drums." On September 2, 1966, I wrote to Mr. Roger L. Stevens, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Kennedy Center, asking for information about the scheduling of the film in 91 theaters in the Nation. At the time I asked why the film was released about the 22d of September, so close to election day on No-

vember 8. I wish to place in the RECORD the letter I received from Mr. Stevens:

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER
FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS,
Washington, D.C., September 20, 1966.
Hon. ALBERT QUIE,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. QUIE: I have your letter of September 2, 1966, and have read your comments in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as well as the statements made by other Congressmen and Senators. I feel that everyone is completely justified in their concern with the attempted partisan use of the picture "John F. Kennedy: Years of Lightning, Day of Drums." There has never been any intention on the part of either the Center or Embassy Pictures Corporation that this picture be used for partisan purposes.

Before answering your specific questions, I want to relate the details of the arrangements between the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, USIA and Embassy Pictures in order to show that the mandate of Congress is being carried out in a manner consistent with the legislative intent.

The authorizing legislation, P.L. 89-274, was enacted into law on October 20, 1965. It provided for showings of the USIA film "John F. Kennedy: Years of Lightning, Day of Drums" to the American people and for the profits from commercial distribution of the picture to go to the Kennedy Center. At no time did any members of the Board of Trustees of the Center intercede to promote passage of the legislation. While the Trustees had nothing to do with passage of the legislation, they are most grateful to Congress for its providing the opportunity to distribute the film and making the Center the beneficiary.

The officers and trustees of the Kennedy Center have done everything necessary to carry out the authorizing legislation. Chronologically, we made arrangements with USIA and entered into a licensing agreement dated October 21, 1965, with them after the legislation was passed and signed by the President. In accordance with the provisions of the act, we paid to USIA \$122,000. This USIA contract, as well as the contract with Embassy Pictures (dated January 3, 1966), was negotiated by our General Counsel, Ralph E. Becker, and both contracts are available for your examination. Copies of the legislation and reports of the House and Senate Committees were sent by our General Counsel to the legal staff of Embassy Pictures. I should also point out that our General Counsel used as Special Consultant, without fee, the professional services of Honorable THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN, who, before serving as one of your Republican colleagues to succeed John Lindsay, Mayor of New York, specialized in motion picture law.

Before the contract was executed with Embassy, I appointed a Special Committee to investigate and determine the best means of placing the film in theaters throughout the country. Mr. Richard Adler, one of our Trustees, was Chairman of the Committee and he used the nationally known agency, Ashley Famous of New York City, which rendered services without fee or expense as a public service. Negotiations were carried on with several motion picture distributing companies to obtain a national outlet with the necessary facilities to make the prints of the film, produce the materials necessary for advertising and bookings, and contact local exhibitors in the customary manner. The Committee recommended to our Executive Committee and the Board of Trustees, that the Embassy offer was the most advantageous to the Center and Embassy was

therefore given the exclusive contract for commercial distribution of the film.

QUESTIONS 4 (A), (B) AND (C)

The most important provision of the unique agreement negotiated with Embassy was that Embassy agreed to distribute the picture in the United States for a five year term without profit, waiving its customary distribution fee, advancing to the Center \$150,000. Covering the payment by the Center to USIA, and returning to the Center all gross receipts from distribution less direct expenses incurred.

At no time has any motion picture organization to my knowledge made an agreement of this nature, particularly for a documentary film. Embassy Pictures shouldered for the Center an investment of approximately a half million dollars and committed, as an act of public service, itself with the Center as the primary beneficiary. I speak from personal knowledge as well as from the knowledge of members of our Board who are identified with competitors of Embassy in the motion picture industry.

Therefore, a concise response to your fourth question (a), (b) and (c) is that Embassy is to be reimbursed for direct expenses such as the cost of prints and advertising incurred in the distribution of the film from gross receipts. Furthermore, Embassy Pictures is to recoup its advancement of \$150,000, from gross receipts from the distribution of the film. All gross receipts from distribution in excess of these two amounts will accrue directly to the benefit of the John F. Kennedy Center, strictly in conformity with the provisions of the contract. Mr. Joseph Levine, as President of Embassy Pictures, has no interest in the gross receipts from distribution than does his company.

QUESTION 5

The Trustees of the Center were very much impressed with the background and success of Embassy Pictures and particularly in the advertising techniques and distribution know-how of the firm. There are different approaches in the industry. A picture's premiere may be executed by having a single premiere in one city for a long period of time, or there may be a saturation operation whereby the picture is shown in its premiere en masse across the country. To determine best how to distribute this unique film, Embassy recommended that the Kennedy film be premiered on Easter Sunday at the Lincoln Art Theater in New York City. A "public premiere" was arranged instead of the normal flamboyant premiere, and anyone who wanted to attend the opening could do so at the regular price; no distinction was made between VIPS and the man-on-the street. The film received unanimously high praise from the critics, as evidenced by the enclosed copies of clippings (Exhibit A). After the picture ran for some time at the Lincoln Art Theater, another New York City theater (Cinema 1) exhibited the film.

It was Embassy's decision to gain further experience that the next step would be to open in Chicago and Boston. These openings were carried out on May 4 and May 18 respectively.

I might add, at this point, that Embassy Pictures continuously advised the Center of its advertising program, which was subject to the written approval of the Center. All proposals for advertising, trailers, TV spots, and the like have been submitted to me or my designee for approval during the past months and will be in the future. The contract also provided for the following credit at the end of the picture: "Presented by the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts through the distribution facilities of Joseph E. Levine," in size of type and prominence in keeping with the dignity

of the picture. Advertising credits and titles have been agreed upon by USIA participants, producer, director and others.

It was also provided that the picture will not be distributed with any short subject or any other motion picture without the Center's consent; Embassy agreed to advise each exhibitor of the nature of the agreement and have the exhibitor seek the written consent of the Center before showing the Kennedy film with another motion picture.

The limited exhibition convinced Embassy that an important segment of the potential audience would be students, even more than the usual picture. Consequently, after the openings in New York, Boston, and Chicago, it was planned that further distribution during the summer months would not be advisable for commercial reasons until September. Embassy then contracted with the appropriate theaters geographically for the fall opening.

Election time did not in any way enter into the scheduling of distribution.

In any event, I have been recently told by Embassy Pictures that they have been able to arrange for showings at approximately ninety-one of the thousands of theaters in this country at this time. From September 21 until election time showings at these theaters will be held on different dates.

QUESTION 4 (D) AND (E)

In response to (d) of your fourth question, normally the local exhibitor retains approximately 50 per cent of the gross revenues received during the run of a picture at his theater. Since the authorizing legislation provides that the Kennedy film be distributed through the commercial media, the local exhibitors will retain that portion of the proceeds of the showings which normally and rightfully accrues to them. Embassy Pictures is in a better position to answer this question in detail than I am and we have requested that Mr. Levine furnish you with this information.

In response to (e) of your fourth question, with the exception of the Kennedy Center, and as I have heretofore mentioned, Embassy Pictures and the exhibitors, I know of no other persons or individuals who might receive a share of the gross receipts or gross revenues. Director Bruce Herschensohn, Producer George Stevens, Jr., Narrator Gregory Peck and Writer Gene Evans have all waived their rights to royalties from the picture.

It is, of course, possible that individuals and/or organizations might purchase tickets for either an entire performance or for a block of seats and then resell these seats at a higher price. However, the Center and Embassy Pictures have sought in the past and will continue in the future to avoid sales of tickets in blocks for political fundraising and other partisan purposes.

Immediately upon receipt of information about the partisan scheduling of the film in Iowa and Wisconsin, I spoke with Mr. Levine, who shared my reaction that we do not want this picture to be exploited directly or indirectly for any political purposes through local exhibitors. Mr. Levine phoned the exhibitors and arrangements were made whereby partisan sponsorship was withdrawn and plans were cancelled. Furthermore, Embassy Pictures sent a telegram (Exhibit B) to all sales managers in the field requesting that exhibitors be told of Embassy's position and that no bookings were to be made by any political groups during the engagement of "Years of Lightning" and any arrangements with such groups were to be immediately cancelled. I am enclosing a copy of the letter sent by Embassy to all theaters now booked for the film, including

the Manager of the Strand Theater in York, Pennsylvania (Exhibit C).

Naturally, I regret that there have been a few isolated instances where an exhibitor seemed to be under the impression that he should not deny any group the right to purchase tickets in a block or buy out a theater. As these instances arise, the Center and Embassy have prevented the contemplated partisan use of the Kennedy film. We are now jointly working to prevent such use of the film by a political group at the State Theater in Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio; this situation has just been brought to our attention.

Thus, I am sure that you will agree that I hold the same views toward partisan use of the Kennedy film as Senators MUNDT, MCGOVERN, and MILLER and Congressmen ADAIR, DAVIS, KUPFERMAN, yourself and others who have properly raised the question on the floor of Congress.

OTHER QUESTIONS

Concerning questions one, two and three of your letter, there is certain information which is peculiarly within the knowledge of Embassy Pictures which should be provided to you, and I have asked Mr. Joseph Levine, its President, to give this information to you, including a list of the cities and towns in which the film is presently booked (question one), the number of days or weeks the picture is scheduled to be shown (question two), and a projection of the gross revenues and receipts (question three). However, in light of the background which I have outlined above, I am sure that you can appreciate that it is difficult precisely to estimate future demand for the film. It is now anticipated that the film will be made available to theaters throughout the country for the balance of the year, hopefully during the next four years, until all of the interested theaters have had an opportunity to show it and commercial potential of the film is expended, Embassy will handle commercial distribution.

It is unfortunate that these few isolated instances have arisen at this time, for the John F. Kennedy Center is at the same moment making tremendous strides toward becoming a reality. The general construction contract has been let and the contractor is doing a \$41 million project for a fee of only \$249,000, which amount includes general overhead and profit. In addition to being the lowest bidder, the contractor is rendering a public service by maintaining his fee at such a low figure—in the same generous spirit as that of Ashley Famous, Embassy Pictures, and the many other business concerns and individuals who have contributed to the Center. The invitations to bid by the sub-contractors have been issued by the contractor, under the direction of the General Services Administration, which serves as our agent for design and construction. We look forward to receiving proposals within the next thirty days. The general contractor is on the job and there is contemplated no delay pending completion of negotiations with the sub-contractors.

Congressman QUAY, I hope that the information which I have herewith provided you and any additional information which you may request will satisfy the doubts and questions which members of Congress may have concerning the distribution of "John F. Kennedy: Years of Lightning, Day of Drums." Embassy Pictures, the Center Trustees, and I personally will do everything within our legal powers to prevent the partisan use of the film, and I assure you that we are in complete agreement with you that the film should not be exploited by anyone for such purposes. From the inception of the Center and during the Eisenhower, Kennedy and present Johnson ad-

ministrations, the Center has been free from any political partisanship and we will continue to maintain our policy of non-partisanship.

Very truly yours,

ROGER L. STEVENS,
Chairman, Board of Trustees.

P.S.: Since this letter was written my attention has been called to a situation in Dallas, Texas, and according to my present information, though sponsored by a political organization, the picture is being exhibited as a public service and the net proceeds will be used for charitable purposes and not for partisan or political fund raising purposes.
R.L.S.

Mr. Speaker, after a thorough study of the reply and independent investigation, I am satisfied that the Kennedy Center had nothing to do with the unfortunate scheduling of partisan showings of the film in at least four areas, which I have spoken of before on the floor. This cannot be said, however, for Embassy Pictures, who I feel was very negligent.

On the same date I sent a similar letter to the head of Embassy Pictures, who is distributing the film. To this date I have not received a letter from Mr. Joseph E. Levine relative to how much profit, if any, the company or Mr. Levine will gain from the arrangement between Embassy Pictures and the Kennedy Center.

It would appear, however, that Embassy Pictures was not careful enough to warn theater owners not to use the film for political advantage. In the four instances that have come to my attention, it was apparently the local distributor or local theater operator or the local political figure who created the unfortunate incidents.

I have received, however, copies of a letter and telegram issued by Embassy to all theater owners, which appeared in yesterday's RECORD.

The warning from Embassy did not go out until September 2, 1966, after the issue of partisan showings of the film had been raised by several newspapers.

In my view these unfortunate incidents could have been avoided if Embassy Pictures had made it clear from the start that there would be no partisan use of the film allowed. Certainly Congress made it clear when the whole matter was debated in 1965 that any exhibit in the United States should be nonpartisan. It was regrettable that Embassy Pictures did not emphasize this more when the contracts were signed in the first place with the 91 theaters.

I hope that the revelations of the past weeks will bring the whole matter to an end.

I have nothing against showing this film in the United States. I hope to view it myself. I still believe that a greater effort should have been made to prevent the film being used for political purposes. One would surely expect that after the matter was discussed so thoroughly, when the resolution was before the House, this would never have been permitted to happen.

As I have said before here on the floor, I regret that the nationwide date for distribution was chosen as the end of September. I believe that the date should

have been changed until after November 8, election day.

I regret that the administration has still not spoken out publicly on these incidents. A firm stand by the administration at an earlier date, I believe, could have stopped these four attempts before they caused so much doubt to be raised about the "nonpartisan" use of the film about our late President.

HOUSE EDUCATION AND LABOR COMMITTEE LIMITS POWERS OF ITS CHAIRMAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. GLENN ANDREWS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GLENN ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Education and Labor Committee of this body, I was present at this morning's historic meeting of the committee, and I would like to offer to you, my colleagues, my impressions of what transpired there today. I am proud to have been instrumental in the action which has been taken to limit the powers of the chairman of the Education and Labor Committee.

But the action taken by the committee does not go far enough—Powell should be investigated by a special congressional committee, and the entire Congress should decide whether or not he should be censured or expelled from Congress. Obviously, the Democrats and certain northern liberals in Congress are afraid to open that can of worms.

Instead, they—and Powell—have tried to whitewash the entire affair, and hide Powell in the closet of new rules until after the new Congress is elected in November.

The overwhelming Democrat majority in the entire Congress elected Powell to his position of power. To protect the integrity of Congress, the full body should now consider stripping him of that power and his right to a seat in Congress.

I urge all Members of the House of Representatives to join me in demanding that Congress immediately take up this major question for consideration by supporting the resolution I have introduced today.

LET'S GIVE OUR TEACHERS THE SUPPORT THEY DESERVE

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. WOLFF] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, the teaching profession is among the most honorable of callings and is the basis of our society. I for one am hopeful that the status and appeal of the teaching profession among our people, particularly among young people who are considering teaching as a career, will continue to increase. Our teachers must receive compensation commensurate with their contributions to our way of life and the

bill I am today introducing, to make deductible from Federal income taxation the expense of further education for teachers including travel expense, is a step in a most worthwhile direction. I commend this legislation to the early consideration of my colleagues.

WAR ON POVERTY IN ST. JOSEPH COUNTY, IND., BEING WAGED EFFECTIVELY

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BRADEMAS] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, next week the House is scheduled to begin floor action on the Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1966. One major source of debate is certain to be the community action program, which the Office of Economic Opportunity has made the heart of the Nation's war on poverty.

Community action has, of course, not worked with equal success in all parts of the country, but I am convinced that it has the potential to serve every community—large or small, urban or rural—as an effective focus for antipoverty activities.

In my own district, the community action program is fulfilling this potential. Recently I completed a tour of the 10 programs coordinated by ACTION, the community action agency for St. Joseph County, Ind. I was able to see firsthand the impressive results of outstanding leadership and wholehearted community support for the antipoverty program in South Bend and St. Joseph County.

For example, Mayors Lloyd Allen of South Bend and Margaret Prickett of Mishawaka, both Republicans, have given the same strong support to ACTION that I, a Democrat, have given. Persons representative of every sector of the community—including representatives of those participating in antipoverty programs—are deeply involved in the planning and operation of the war on poverty in St. Joseph County.

I wish to pay particular tribute to Valjean Dickinson, executive director of ACTION, who together with a first-rate board headed by Nathan Levy, has conducted with great skill and dedication the planning and coordination that are essential to a dynamic community action program.

The war on poverty in St. Joseph County also benefits from extraordinarily able direction of the individual antipoverty programs within it. I wish to salute these outstanding program directors: C. Lee Crean, Jr., director of the Small Business Development Center; Conrad Kellenberg, director of the legal services program; Ernest Kovatch, director of Project STEP; Hugh O'Brian, director of the Notre Dame research project; Thomas Riedy, administrative director of Project Headstart; Richard

M. Rembold, executive director of the neighborhood study help program; Arnold Solomon, director of the Centro Cristiano de la Comunidad; and Richard Thompson, director of Project Upward Bound.

The South Bend Tribune, the major daily newspaper in St. Joseph County, has chronicled the progress of this drive against poverty in a first-rate series of articles on the many antipoverty programs coordinated by ACTION. I commend these articles to my colleagues as evidence of what the community action program—given outstanding leadership and support—is capable of accomplishing in communities across the country. Under unanimous consent, I insert these excellent articles in the RECORD:

[From the South Bend (Ind.) Tribune, Mar. 20, 1966]

ACTION HEADS COUNTY WAR ON POVERTY—ST. JOSEPH GETS \$1,581,844 FUND SINCE AUGUST 1964

(By Beverly Welsh)

Armed with more than \$1.5 million in federal funds provided through the Economic Opportunity Act, St. Joseph County has formed ranks to wage its "hometown" front in the war on poverty.

Since August, 1964, when President Johnson signed the Act into law, grants totaling \$1,581,844 have been channeled into the county to date to finance 90 per cent of programs aimed at attacking hard-core poverty at its roots.

Another \$725,860 is awaiting approval which could push the county's total in federal grants to more than \$2.3 million.

The county grants approved and awaiting approval by the Federal Office of Economic Opportunity in Washington represent .1 per cent of an estimated \$2.3 billion in poverty spending on the national level.

GET CONTRIBUTIONS

In addition to the federal funding, the county programs are supported by at least 10 per cent as in-kind contributions.

Designed originally to phase down the level of federal assistance, the Economic Opportunity Act was amended in 1965 to authorize the continuance of 90 per cent federal aid through fiscal 1967.

The 1965 amendments to the Act also authorized the continuance of appropriations through fiscal 1967 on a Title-to-Title basis.

If the existent and proposed county programs are continued into another fiscal year, the spending conceivably could equal that of fiscal 1966.

When the Act was signed by the President on Aug. 20 less than two years ago, it was announced that the purpose of the legislation was to mobilize the human and financial resources of the nation to combat poverty in the United States.

ESTABLISHES OFFICE

Among other things, the Act established the Office of Economic Opportunity in the Executive Office of the President with responsibility for co-ordinating the poverty-related programs of all federal agencies.

St. Joseph County rallied to the call to attack poverty at its roots on Aug. 24, 1964, when Mayors Lloyd M. Allen and Margaret Prickett appointed a committee to co-ordinate local participation under the new Act.

The purpose of this committee was to determine if the community needed a new overall plan to join the war on poverty.

PROVIDES ASSISTANCE

In addition, United Community Services of St. Joseph County, was asked to provide the new committee with research and technical assistance in areas involving problems of social welfare.

From that first committee evolved the organization known as the Action Committee to Improve Opportunity Now (ACTION), Inc.

ACTION, headed by Valjean Dickinson as executive director, is governed by a board of directors comprised of 26 members from community organizations and 10 community-at-large members.

The constitution of ACTION provides for additional representation if it is determined that this representation is desirable or needed.

During the first year of the community's phase of the war on poverty, ACTION has been charged with the administration of poverty planning, neighborhood organization, program development and the development of financial resources to provide local shares for projected programs.

GROUPS REPRESENTED

Organizations represented on the ACTION board of directors include National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People; United Negro Council; Urban League; Negro Ministerial Alliance; United Community Service; Township Trustees Assn.; Jewish Community Council; organized labor; Catholic Diocese of Fort Wayne-South Bend.

Also—Human Relations Council; community school corporations; county Department of Public Welfare; South Bend Common Council; Mishawaka Common Council; St. Joseph County Commissioners; county Council of Churches; St. Mary's College; Bethel College; University of Notre Dame; South Bend-Mishawaka Campus of Indiana University;

Also—LaSalle Park Neighborhood Council; Clay Twp. Neighborhood Council; Northeast Side Neighborhood Council; West Washington Assn., and Southeast Side Neighborhood Council.

How many poor are there in St. Joseph County?

Local poverty leaders, using a 1960 census of population of 238,614, have determined that there are approximately 3,096 families with an income of \$2,000 to \$3,000 a year; 2,437 with an income of \$1,000 to \$2,000, and 1,517 with less than \$1,000 a year.

COSTS ARE LISTED

What are the lines formed to attack poverty? What is it costing?

ACTION, Inc., plan and develop community action programs, \$114,160 (fiscal 1966), including \$45,000 poverty survey to determine neighborhood composition and needs.

Medicare Alert, inform the elderly of the new provisions of the Social Security Act, \$6,236 (3-month project ending mid-April).

Neighborhood Study Help Program, tutor 600 disadvantaged junior and senior high school students who are failing or under-achieving, \$83,359 (one year to February, 1967).

Legal Aid and Legal Education, provide competent legal counsel for at least 3,000 poor annually. Train in a practical way law students and others to deal more effectively with problems of the poor, \$101,755 (one year to March, 1967).

Small Business Development Center, provide management training and financial assistance to low-income, owner-operators and potential owner-operators of small businesses, \$43,210 (fiscal 1966).

HEAD START PROGRAM

Head Start, pre-kindergarten training to assist disadvantaged children to adjust to school, \$13,275 (8-week summer program in 1965 enrolling 90 children). A \$64,715 program enrolling 520 children July 1 through Aug. 26 approved by ACTION board for application of federal funds.

STEP (South Bend Training for Employment Program), first major program for county under the EOA. Designed by South

Bend Community School Corp. in co-operation with other school districts to offer vocational guidance, supervised work and marketable training to 420-500 youth 16-21, \$703,026 (fiscal 1966). A budget of \$659,613 is proposed for fiscal 1967.

Centro Cristiano de la Comunidad, plan and develop program for Spanish-speaking migrants, \$47,568 (fiscal 1966).

PAC (Program for the Advancement of Capabilities), pilot program to train potential migrant leaders to assist fellow workers, \$85,210 (two, 12-week sessions enrolling about 80 participants.)

REMEDIAL INSTRUCTION

Non-curricular Remedial Program, provide instruction in language, reading, arithmetic and writing to Spanish-speaking migrants, \$51,690 (July 15 to Aug. 27, 1966, enrolling 280 children 3-14). Expenditures for program totaled \$5,000, leaving a surplus of \$46,690.

Work-Study Program, finance cost of part time employment and permit students from low-income families to enter upon or continue higher education. University of Notre Dame, \$27,447 (fiscal 1966). St. Mary's College, \$17,286 (fiscal 1966).

Research Grant, (\$287,622), first of its kind in the nation to finance study by University of Notre Dame to determine what community welfare and other agencies are doing to motivate a poverty "break-out" and to assist in the development of more effective programs.

Upward Bound, provide pre-college counseling to 80 eighth and 10th grade girls and boys from socially disadvantaged homes while in summer residency at Notre Dame and St. Mary's College, \$66,222.67 (Notre Dame, 6 weeks, 1966, plus follow-up September, 1966 to June, 1967); \$27,025 (St. Mary's, four weeks 1966, plus academic year follow-up).

[From the South Bend (Ind.) Tribune, Aug. 18, 1966]

STUDY HELP PRAISED HERE—EVALUATION CITES IMPROVEMENT OF VERBAL SKILLS

(By Beverly Welsh)

"Success beyond our expectations" is the evaluation given the Neighborhood Study Help Program summer project by Richard Rembold, program director.

Rembold explained his evaluation was based on the words and actions of the people in the program—"the advisers, the tutors, and most of all the children themselves."

He cited a marked change in verbal skills of the children as probably one of the most unexpected successes.

A pilot project initiated by the Neighborhood Study Help Program, it was conducted on an experimental basis to provide answers which could be determined only by actual experience of summer study help and cultural enrichment for less-advantaged children.

For the 181 neighborhood children enrolled in the project, 40 days of study, play, trips and flying will end Friday.

MONEY FROM BUDGET

The summer experiment was financed from the NSHP 1966 fiscal budget. NSHP was funded in March for one year with \$83,359 by the Federal Office of Economic Opportunity.

While the summer comes to an end for the children, the NSHP director and his staff will be working on the academic year phase of the program which is scheduled to reopen in 20 centers the second week in October. Rembold said in excess of 500 children are expected to be enrolled in the fall program.

Neighborhood Study Help was founded in November 1963, when the first center was opened in the First AME Zion Church as the result of co-ordination between students from the University of Notre Dame and the local chapter of the NAACP.

It is the hope of the program staff that the summer phase will be continued.

Mrs. James Glaes, program co-ordinator, described the summer program as a "healthy mixup of people . . . a people meeting people type program."

PREFERS READING

Rembold said the reception given the reading portion of the program was sharply focused when one of the slower children announced he would rather read than join the others in games.

Art and music in the summer project provided information about co-ordination, perception and emotions, according to Rembold.

The advisers and volunteers at each of the six summer centers all remarked about the improvement of verbal skills of the children. It was the aggregate opinion of the volunteers that they learned more than the children by becoming more aware of the problems within the South Bend community.

Between 90 and 100 volunteers worked in the summer program, including 10 nuns from St. Mary's College, all qualified reading teachers.

"The nuns had a choice of working in the Appalachia project or ours, and chose ours," said Rembold.

CENTERS EQUIPPED

Each of the centers was provided with a variety of equipment and supplies to assist the advisers and volunteers in teaching attribute skills, according to Mrs. Glaes.

Listing some of the activities, Mrs. Glaes said there was reading (from books referred by Human Relations Council), field trips, visits to private homes and daily trips in an airplane so the children could see South Bend from the air and use the ground to air radio.

Groups of 10 to 20 children at times, 30 sometimes and sometimes only five, visited homes in the area for picnics, swimming and morning or afternoon refreshments.

The rapport achieved between the children and the "home hosts" was typified by one particular visit which ended on first-name terms, according to Mrs. Glaes.

Transportation was probably the only problem which arose, but that was solved when the South Bend Community School Corp. came to the rescue with school buses, said Rembold.

In addition to the art, music and other activities, Luther Bellinger of the South Bend Community School Corp. conducted a workshop in modern mathematics.

An official evaluation of the summer project is being made by the Sociology Department of the University of Notre Dame, utilizing taped interviews made with the center advisers and hosts.

The NSHP staff has available for community viewing photographic slides showing the activities of the summer at the various center.

All of the children enrolled in the project participated in a special program, "Around the States in 40 Days," presented Wednesday night in the auditorium of the South Bend Public Library.

As an anti-climax to what has been described as a "successful" venture, the children from the centers will be guests this weekend at a circus.

UPWARD BOUND RESULTS GOOD

(By Roger Birdsell)

Society's potential losers can be "turned on" but it takes a lot of personal attention—and a lot of money.

The "turned on" phrase was used by Dr. Richard J. Thompson in assessing the strikingly good results obtained this summer in the University of Notre Dame's first Upward Bound Program.

Fifty high school boys handicapped by poverty lived, ate, studied and played this summer at Notre Dame. For the first time, Thompson remarked, "they were exposed to the affluence of an affluent society."

Upward Bound is a national program sponsored and financed by the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity as part of its "war on poverty."

The goal is to motivate teenagers disadvantaged by poverty to succeed in their high school work and aspire toward college. Notre Dame was given \$72,490 to make the attempt with 50 boys.

COUNSELORS SELECT BOYS

High school counselors were asked to help select boys with a potential for college work of a type who "nearly everybody thinks is a loser" on the basis of their high school records.

Ninety per cent of those selected had to meet a family income test required by law. The test established an income ceiling of \$1,500 a year for the first person in the family and an additional \$500 for every other member of the family.

Parental consent for participation was required. Of the 50 finally selected, 16 came from Riley High School, seven each from Washington and Central, nine from LaSalle, three from Mishawaka, six from Penn and one each from Marian and North Liberty.

Every effort was made to give the boys a sense of college life. They were housed in Lyons Hall on the campus and ate in the South Dining Hall.

During the mornings, they took courses in English and mathematics. While the course content was geared to the secondary level, the class atmosphere sought to duplicate that of the college seminar.

STUDY ART, MUSIC

During the afternoons, the boys engaged in physical education and developmental reading activities. They were also given the opportunity to take lessons in art or music appreciation.

A number of field trips were scheduled and varied in content from a Chicago Bears professional football scrimmage, to a professional summer stock theater performance, to a lecture tour of the Notre Dame Radiation Research Laboratory.

The seven-week summer program ended with a banquet in the Morris Inn Thursday, and Thompson, the program director, said "You'd have thought it was just another Notre Dame student function."

The program staff would not have predicted such a situation at the start. Indeed, everyone was braced for some reasonably serious disciplinary problems.

None developed. The staff gives a good deal of the credit to the boys themselves. "These boys were very conscious of the impression they would make," Thompson remarked. "They knew the future of Upward Bound on this campus depended on them."

NOTRE DAME STUDENTS HELP

The other major factor appears to have been the 12 Notre Dame students who served as counselors, living in the dormitory with the younger boys, eating with them, playing with them and helping with their studies if asked.

"As far as I am concerned, the counselors made the whole thing go," Dr. Donald C. Sniogowski stated. Sniogowski, an assistant professor of English, taught one of the English sections in the program.

Sniogowski said the Notre Dame students were the primary source of "values" for the high school boys. Treating the boys as equals, the Notre Dame men nonetheless acted as goal-models, Thompson remarked.

Thompson, a philosophy teacher and assistant dean of the general program at Notre Dame, said the counselors served as "mid-

dle-class informants." Among other things, he noted, they showed "that desires do not have to be filled immediately but can be postponed as goals toward which to work."

So important are the counselors considered, they are being asked to continue their association with the high school boys this coming year, visiting in their homes and encouraging the positive development started this summer.

EFFORT CONTINUES

The continuing program in the coming school year is a matter of deep concern to Thompson. "Undoubtedly, there will be problems of adjustment as these boys go back to their old environments," he remarked.

Adjustment without loss will be assisted, however, by the general support for the program received from the parents of the boys, Thompson said.

Reports on summer progress are being sent to the high school counselors, and Dr. Eldon Ruff, director of guidance for the South Bend Community School Corp., has agreed to take an active role in the follow-up program. Luther Bellinger, co-ordinator of mathematics for the system who taught in the summer program, will also assist in the follow-up.

The Notre Dame connection will be maintained by inviting the 50 boys back to the campus occasionally during the school year for selected events.

Hopefully, Thompson said, the Notre Dame program will be funded next year to bring the original group back for a second summer on campus while starting a new group in the same cycle.

There is no doubt the original 50 made academic progress this summer. Sniogowski estimated about three of his English students exceeded expectations, about 12 reached desired levels of achievement and about three fell below expectations. Thompson said this pattern of achievement was typical.

FAITH IN SELVES

The staff learned, somewhat to their surprise, that boys deprived by poverty do not consider themselves the victims of society. "Most of them believe they can affect their own futures," Sniogowski said.

Other traits shared by most of the boys were said to be a strong sense of morality and intense loyalty to a close personal friend. With 12 instructors, 12 counselors, a director and an assistant director, John Kromkowski, Upward Bound achieved a staff-student ratio of better than 1-2.

This is expensive education—about \$1,600 per student for the first year when the Notre Dame contribution of 10 percent of the total is added to the federal money—but the results are impressive.

All of the 50 boys, including three who had dropped out, will be going to high school this coming year, most of them as juniors. Many are now aiming at a college career.

As one boy wrote last week, "It (the program) has gotten me back into school. Before I wasn't interested in school. Now I want to go back to school and then go to college."

MIGRANT CHILDREN GET HELP

(By Beverly Welsh)

A yellow school bus draws to a stop and a group of children joins those already aboard to begin another summer day in a school-house or church.

These are the children of families who have come to St. Joseph County from the Southwest's Rio Grande Valley to tend and harvest the farm crops.

Three buses shuttle back and forth daily from the various farms to Greene School and Sumption Prairie Methodist Church on Roosevelt Rd. to transport about 180 children, most of them Spanish-speaking, who

are enrolled in three summer projects financed with Federal Office of Economic Opportunity anti-poverty funds.

About 100 in the first through eighth grades attend an 8-week Non-Curricular Remedial Education School funded for \$20,880. Fifty pre-school children are enrolled in a Child Care Education and Service Program funded for \$12,696. Another 30 infants and toddlers, up to three years, are enrolled in a second Child Care Education and Service Program funded for \$17,391.

ALL THREE SUPERVISED

All three programs are supervised by the county's Centro Cristiano de la Comunidad, the agency designated to help migrant labor families.

Funds for the operation of the programs are provided under Title III-B of the Economic Opportunity Act (1964), and are channeled through the Associated Migrant Opportunity Services (AMOS), Inc., the Indiana state agency charged with co-ordinating migrant service programs under the act.

Arnold Solomon, executive director of Centro, described a typical day in the remedial school.

He said the program schedule basically offers an hour of indoor or outdoor recreation, an hour of art and music and several hours of training in the language arts. A hot lunch and snacks are provided, and sometimes breakfast.

For the younger children, the day is similar, except there are naps and games geared to the age group to help teach language—and, in the case of babies, there are regular feedings of formula prepared under the supervision of a registered nurse.

The Child Care Education and Service Centers are licensed by the Indiana Department of Public Welfare in co-operation with the Indiana State Fire Marshal's office and the Indiana State Board of Health.

COTS PROVIDED

Cots for napping are provided in compliance with federal regulations and the nursery, with its cribs and supplies for infants, are kept "hospital clean," according to Reynaldo Hernandez, Centro's co-ordinator for all services and in-service training for migrant youth.

Greene School which houses the Remedial School and the center for pre-school children is provided rent-free by the South Bend Community School Corp.

The church which houses the center for infants and toddlers also is provided rent-free. Rev. Dewey Findley, the pastor, is a member of the Centro board of directors.

In addition to these "in-kind" contributions, surplus commodities are used to supplement the food program, according to Solomon.

He pointed out, however, that Centro has the financial responsibility of building maintenance and any additional custodial services.

The remedial school is in its second summer of operation. Last summer the program was funded for \$51,690, but used only \$5,000 leaving a surplus which went back into the general state fund.

WILL HAVE SURPLUS

Solomon pointed out that probably all funds would not be used this year and the programs would end with surplus funds.

Both the pre-school and infant-toddler centers are new programs this summer for Centro.

Donald Wilson, a member of the Greene School teaching staff, is serving as the principal of the remedial summer school. His staff includes Mrs. Gloria Regier, first grade; Elmer Regier, second grade; George Schmidt, third grade; Miss Dolores Holcomb, fourth and fifth grades; Mrs. Patricia Burns, sixth-

eighth grades; Mrs. Mary Louise Coleman, art and music, and Frank Freeman, health and recreation.

The center for pre-school children is under the direction of Miss Virginia Robinson, supervisor of pre-school programs sponsored by the South Bend YWCA. Her assistant is Miss Janet Pence, student teacher.

Miss Beverly Peterson, R.N., is the director of the infant-toddler center. Her assistant is Mrs. Linda Burress.

Mrs. Margaret Horn, Greene School lunch-room supervisor, designed and is director for the food service program. Assisting her are Mrs. Florence Kurzhall and Mrs. Helen Florian, cooks at Greene.

Their portion of the over-all program includes the training of migrant mothers and youth aides in the art of institutional food services.

In addition to the professional staff, the school and center employs the services of about 19 migrant aides and about 14 aides from the STEP Program of the South Bend Community School Corp.

Solomon said the migrant aides receive a stipend of \$50 a week. The STEP aides receive \$1.25 an hour for a 30-hour week.

HAD PHYSICALS

Prior to the opening of the school and centers the end of June, more than 100 children were given complete physical and dental examinations through the co-operation of Dr. Rafael Rabasa, Dr. Bernard Levatin and Dr. Bernard Nevel. They were assisted by the school professional staff and the in-service trainees.

A visitor to the school of centers will find happy, well adjusted children.

Meanwhile, Solomon pointed out, the parents have the security of knowing the children are getting professional supervision while they work in the fields.

The happiness of the children is reflected in the bright art objects made from milk cartons and assorted sections of The Tribune, as well as in the eager participation in learning and playing.

Official tours of the project are encouraged by Centro, said Solomon, adding that arrangements may be made by calling Reynaldo Hernandez at the Centro headquarters, 2910 Western Ave.

"CENTRO" HELPS MIGRANT OWN OIL STATION (By Beverly Welsh)

Jose Solis, 28, of 725½ S. Fellows St., is proof that in the United States there is equal opportunity for anyone who seeks it.

A year ago, Solis was working in a Plymouth pickle processing plant for \$1.35 an hour.

Today, he is buying his own service station at 4215 S. Michigan St., and is a registered voter.

This new found independence is due in part to the co-ordinated efforts of Centro Cristiano de la Comunidad and the Small Business Development Center, components of St. Joseph County's community action program against poverty.

MOVES FROM TEXAS

Solis, who is married and the father of two pre-school children, came to South Bend last October with his family from Weslaco, Tex., in the Rio Grande Valley.

Little did he know then he would be leaving the migrant labor stream of which he had been a part for 20 of his 28 years to begin a new life.

Solis was one of 26 Spanish-speaking people who stayed after the farm crop harvests to enroll in an experimental project for migrants, Program for the Advancement of Capabilities (PAC), initiated by Centro.

He was taught conversational English, American history, community organization, government and social studies, and also at-

tended a four-week lecture series on civil rights and legal procedures and problems offered by the University of Notre Dame.

Arnold L. Solomon, executive director of Centro, said he believed that Solis' involvement in PAC influenced his decision to go into business for himself.

With the help of Thomas A. Bolden Jr., financial assistance co-ordinator for the Small Business Development Center, Solis made application in April for an Equal Opportunity loan through the Small Business Administration.

The loan approved for the purchase of a service station on a 10-year note, Solis then attended a seven-week training course to learn the business.

A few days ago he opened the doors of his service station as the first migrant laborer to receive an Equal Opportunity Loan in St. Joseph County.

How does Solis feel? "It is a great opportunity to be on my own."

He knows the risks of business, but is willing to face the risks. He won't face them alone. One of the services offered by the Small Business Development Center is the assistance of a qualified counselor to help him with any problems which may arise.

His wife, meanwhile, serves as a community aide for Centro, teaching sewing, consumer economics and English at farm labor camps in St. Joseph and Marshall counties.

STEP IS SUCCESSFUL HERE IN WORK WITH DISADVANTAGED

(By Roger Birdsell)

STEP, the federally-supported community program for economically disadvantaged older youth, is seen as "a successful venture" after the first year of operation.

"Many young people have been given opportunities to improve themselves educationally, vocationally and personally," Dr. Eldo E. Ruff, director, concluded in the first annual report.

These opportunities were grasped with "eagerness" in many cases, less quickly in others and not at all by a small minority, Ruff stated.

Operated by the South Bend Community School Corp. under the Neighborhood Youth Corps provisions of the Economic Opportunity Act, STEP completed its first year of operation at the end of May.

The conclusions of its effectiveness are based largely on two special studies, one a followup of what happened to 270 youths who left the program and a more intensive study of 15 students enrolled in May, about 5 per cent of the total then enrolled.

AID 16 TO 22 GROUP

The purposes of STEP are to give low income youths between 16 and 22 "a chance to complete their education, acquire good work habits and attitudes, develop a good work record, obtain remedial instruction if needed, learn the skills of occupations where workers are in demand, receive full time job placement, become more financially independent and receive intensive counseling and guidance.

To achieve these purposes, youths are given guidance and counseling, jobs with pay in public and non-profit private agencies and the opportunity to complete their high school education or some other training.

In the follow-up study the 306 youths who had left the program before May 1 were sought for questioning, with 270 responding. The others had moved or could not be contacted.

Of the 306 who left, 35 per cent did so because they had other jobs or promises of other jobs immediately. Twelve per cent moved from the area and 10 per cent were declared ineligible, nearly all because of a change in family income status which made them ineligible under the law.

Thirteen per cent "left the program voluntarily because they felt that they could not respond to or were not interested in the training offered."

FEW DISMISSED

Three per cent, eight individuals, were dismissed for misconduct and represented, Ruff said, "a hard-core group that could not be helped by the program."

Other reasons for termination were further education or training, 8 per cent; press of regular school activities, 6 per cent; no available STEP job, 3 per cent; enlistment in armed forces, 3 per cent; pregnancy, 3 per cent and other, 4 per cent.

The questionnaires answered by 270 of those who had left showed that 35 per cent were still in high school and 4 per cent had gone on to college.

Classified as "drop outs" were 43 per cent who had not yet completed high school. The remaining 22 per cent were high school graduates in the program last summer. STEP regulations have changed, and it is no longer possible to enroll high school graduates.

Questioned on their employment status, 25 per cent were working full time and 16 per cent part time. Another 33 per cent were looking for jobs, and 11 per cent were not working and not looking for jobs. The armed forces, marriage and other reasons accounted for the balance.

SOME PAID MORE

More than half of those employed said they were receiving an hourly wage in excess of what they received for their STEP jobs. The not-working group included many in school who planned summer employment.

Asked if their present jobs related to their life goals, nearly half said "not at all." However, 77 per cent said they were at least reasonably well satisfied with their jobs.

"It appears," Ruff commented, "that many of these individuals are working in jobs that are of a different type than those that they hope to have eventually, but these jobs are of the kind the individuals would expect or accept for the time being."

"This implies that many are being realistic in their views of job possibilities relative to their capabilities."

Asked how they found their first job after leaving STEP, only 17 per cent said it was through STEP. Ruff noted, however, that the program policy was to encourage youths to go out and seek employment as much on their own as possible.

STAFF AIDED JOB SEARCH

The STEP staff actively sought out potential job openings for which youths enrolled could apply. During the year, this activity resulted in 160 probable jobs with 134 employers, Ruff reported.

"In response to the question of how STEP was helpful other than providing an income, the greatest number reported they improved in 'assuming responsibilities.' This was followed by the category 'getting along with others.'

"Considering the indifferent and somewhat hostile attitudes of many of the enrollees, there was probably greater room for improvement in these two categories."

In the more intensive study of 15 enrollees during May, the students were asked if they felt STEP had any influence on their feelings toward home, education or work.

"Over three fourths stated they felt there had been a change. Many defined this change as growth toward maturity. Thirty six per cent indicated their vocational plans have changed since being enrolled."

As an indication of this sense of maturity, Ruff noted that 80 per cent had savings accounts averaging \$152 and 33 per cent had established credit at local retail stores through charge accounts.

PARENTS SEE IMPROVEMENT

Parents of the intensive study group were interviewed and almost all saw a change for the better in their child as a result of STEP. However parents indicated a lack of full understanding of the program objectives and a desire for more contact with STEP counselors.

Work supervisors with agencies providing jobs for STEP enrollees were queried in the intensive study. Among other things "78 per cent noted a positive change in work attitude, attendance, assuming responsibilities, initiative and getting along with others."

STEP officials have received federal funding through this summer and are now in the process of requesting \$469,890 to extend the program through the summer of 1967 from the U.S. Department of Labor, which administers the national program.

Operationally, the program has settled down to about 300 "in-school" youths and 100 "out-of-school" youths at any one time. The in or out of school designation is also used in the assignment of funds.

Ruff has left the STEP program to resume his position as director of guidance for the school system. Ernest Kovatch, who has been operations assistant director, is now director of STEP. His old assistant post is eliminated. The program has seven counselors, three work coordinators and a clerical staff.

REASON TO BE SOUGHT FOR 2,000 JOBLESS

(By Beverly Welsh)

A survey of St. Joseph County to determine why an estimated 2,000 unemployed adults are not employed was ordered Wednesday by the board of directors of the Action Committee To Improve Opportunity Now (ACTION), Inc.

The board also authorized Valjean Dickinson, executive director of ACTION, to hire six interviewers for two months to conduct the survey.

Cost of the survey will be financed from the \$45,000 consultant and contractual services allocation of the total operating budget of \$114,000 for ACTION, according to Dickinson.

The director explained that the estimated 2,000 unemployed adults was an arbitrary figure determined by a preliminary check with township trustees, the Department of Public Welfare and the Indiana Employment Security Division.

NO YOUTHS IN TOTAL

"There may be more or fewer on the unemployment rolls," he told the board. He noted that the figure does not include the number of employable youths who are unemployed.

One of the interviewers to be hired will concentrate entirely on unemployed youth.

It is expected that the survey will begin the first of June. Questionnaires to assist the interviewers are now being prepared, Dickinson said.

Action by the board was in answer to a recommendation from Gov. Roger D. Branigin, Lewis F. Nicollini, director of the Indiana State Employment Security Division, and the Advisory Committee of the St. Joseph County Manpower Development and Training program which is headed by Franklin D. Schurz, editor and publisher of The Tribune.

The board adopted a resolution giving the Small Business Development Center of St. Joseph County "high priority" as a component of ACTION.

RESOLUTION NECESSARY

The board has been notified by the regional Office of Economic Opportunity at Chicago that the resolution would be necessary before the office could process the

SBDC budget request for \$63,497 in Federal OEO funds for fiscal 1967.

Regional officials also had notified the ACTION board that processing of the budget request would be withheld until the SBDC submitted an evaluation of its 1966 fiscal program to date, and reported any modifications in the program since its inception last September.

Both the evaluation and list of modifications were approved by the ACTION board, authorizing the re-submission of the budget request.

The 1966 fiscal operation of the SBDC is funded for \$52,680 by the Federal Office of Economic Opportunity.

On the recommendation of the Personnel Committee, the board authorized an increase in salary, from \$11,000 to \$12,800, for Dickinson.

APPOINTS COMMITTEES

Nathan Levy, board president, announced the appointment of members to the Finance and Nominating Committees. They are:

Finance Committee, Sister Christine Marie, chairman, and Jesse L. Dickinson, Richard C. Bodine and Richard G. Gelb.

Nominating committee, Frederick K. Baer, chairman, and Dr. James M. Wilson, Mrs. Joseph W. Hennessy, Thomas P. Bergin and Mrs. Reba Phillips.

Progress reports were presented by Dickinson on poverty programs approved and pending for St. Joseph County:

Neighborhood Facilities Centers: Proposal expected to be ready for presentation to the ACTION board at a special meeting prior to June. The proposal is expected to seek operation of 4-5 centers at an estimated cost of \$50,000 a center.

Legal Service and Legal Education: Eight applications for two positions for attorneys are being screened. Renovation of a building at 313 E. Broadway started for the opening of the first neighborhood legal service office. Building rental is expected to be \$70 a month, which according to Dickinson, could lead to the opening of another neighborhood office sooner than had been anticipated. The rental allocation under the program's total budget is \$325 a month. The program has \$101,755 in federal OEO funds.

LOOK FOR METHOD

Head Start: Meeting scheduled for Monday to determine the method for hiring neighborhood people to serve as teacher aides. The program has federal funds of \$64,696 for the operation of 14 centers to serve approximately 520 children from July 1 through Aug. 26.

Case Aide project: A proposal that would see neighborhood people placed as aides in the field of social work. The ACTION staff currently is compiling information in cooperation with 25 existing social service agencies in the county.

Youth Opportunity Center (YOC): Proposal to be funded through the U.S. Department of Labor. Awaiting signature of officials of the Indiana Department of Labor.

[From the South Bend (Ind.) Tribune, Dec. 23, 1965]

ACTION DIRECTORS OK FEDERAL FUNDS—\$101,755 APPLICATION AUTHORIZED—MONEY TO FINANCE LEGAL SERVICE PROGRAM

(By Beverly Welsh)

The board of directors of the Action Committee to Increase Opportunity Now, Inc. (ACTION), Wednesday authorized the application for federal funds, totaling \$101,755, to finance a proposed \$136,161 Legal Service and Legal Education Program (LSALEP) for 1965-66.

The program as proposed will be forwarded to the regional office of Economic Opportunity in Chicago subject to obtaining an anticipated commitment of \$18,541 from the

United Community Services of St. Joseph County.

A co-operative venture of ACTION and the Center for the Study of Man at the University of Notre Dame, the program cost of \$136,161 is expected to be budgeted through the \$101,755 federal grant, \$15,865 in in-kind contributions from the university and the commitment from United Community Services.

COUNT ON UCS

The county UCS this year (1965) is providing \$18,541 for the operation of a downtown Legal Aid office. It is hoped and expected that UCS will continue to provide at least this amount of support to the proposed Legal Service and Legal Education Program.

The proposed program incorporates the extension and enlargement of the present program of the Legal Aid Society.

Nathan Levy, ACTION president, said it was the understanding of ACTION that the UCS would act to review its position in the program as soon as the proposal was presented for application of federal funds.

Included in the total budget for LSALEP is \$88,922 for personnel, \$1,960 for travel, \$6,148 for space costs and rentals, \$2,040 for consumable supplies, \$7,000 for rental, lease or purchase of equipment and \$11,550 to cover expenditures as the needs arise. The amount allocated for personnel includes \$7,129 for employee fringe benefits.

Proposed originally in September, LSALEP was budgeted for an estimated \$117,620, including the federal grant and in-kind contributions from the university.

MEETS STANDARDS

The latest budget figure of \$136,161 including the stipend from UCS, is in accordance with standards set by the Office of Economic Opportunity that funds are not available to duplicate existing programs.

Under the proposed program, the existing downtown Legal Aid office would be incorporated into the program and would be under the direction of a reconstituted board of directors.

A board membership of 24 is proposed, including 12 members of the St. Joseph County Bar Assn., eight representatives of the poor and representatives of associations and organizations. The bar association representation also would include two members of the faculty of the University of Notre Dame Law School.

If the program is approved for federal grant, a legal service would be established in the Ohio-Keasey St. area, and the existing downtown Legal Aid office would remain where it is for the present. The creation of other offices is contemplated as the needs arise.

Operation of the program would be under the direction of Conrad Kellenberg, adjunct professor of law at the Notre Dame Law School.

The neighborhood and downtown offices would be staffed by three full time attorneys, including one now employed in the Legal Aid office; two full-time secretaries, including one now in the Legal Aid office; a full-time receptionist-file clerk; a full-time social worker; a full-time investigator, and volunteer law students from Notre Dame.

PART-TIME SERVICE

The law students would work part-time during the school year. Two would be on a full time basis during the summer vacation.

In other matters, the financial status of ACTION was reported on by Valjean Dickinson, executive director.

Dickinson said that on Dec. 21, he was notified by the state OEO office that ACTION is free to use funds totaling 1½ times the present allocation of \$296,000, giving AC-

TION operating funds totaling in excess of \$400,000.

Levy said that based on the additional funds available, ACTION could presumably begin to plan for a neighborhood center program.

He noted that to date—in round figures—applications for federal grant total a little over \$300,000, including \$114,000 for ACTION \$87,000 for the Neighborhood Study Help Program and \$101,000 for the Legal Aid and Legal Education Program.

Also approved by the board was the election of Walter Hubbard to the ACTION board as a representative of the Southeast Side Neighborhood Assn. Hubbard, an employee of the South Bend Post Office, has worked in the SCOOPS program for two years, both as a volunteer and staff member.

ELECT THREE

Elected from the Southeast Side Neighborhood Assn. to representation on the Citizens Advisory Committee of ACTION were Cas-sell Ross, William Hellman and Rev. Steven Whitehead.

Levy noted that Hubbard was the second neighborhood representative elected to the board in accordance with ACTION bylaws which call for six members of the board to be representatives of six neighborhoods where centers probably will be established later by ACTION.

The other neighborhood representative is Samuel Winston, vice-president of the West Washington Assn.

ANTI-POVERTY CRITICISM SLIGHT—SEEK TO IMPROVE

(By Beverly Welsh)

In St. Joseph County, there appears to be little or no major criticism of the federal effort to open the door of equal opportunity to the poor by administrators of local anti-poverty programs.

There is, however, a strong implication by administrators of a need for ways and means of improving the present structure of the anti-poverty bill to allow a more flexible, but discerning, application locally than is now provided by federal guidelines.

Whether any structural changes will be made in the anti-poverty bill, which comes up for debate beginning Aug. 29, in the House of Representatives, remains to be seen.

BUDGET MAINTAINED

Meanwhile, the Federal Office of Economic Opportunity budget of \$1.7 billion for fiscal 1967 has been maintained by the House Education and Labor Committee.

Also maintained is the present ratio of 90 per cent federal funding and 10 per cent community participation for anti-poverty programs. Informed sources say that this ratio is expected to end after June 30, 1967, and then become 80–20 per cent.

It is the feeling of Dr. Richard J. Thompson, who directed the Upward Bound program for poor youths with college potential at the University of Notre Dame, that 20 per cent community participation would be difficult for educational systems, and could spell the end to some programs.

IN-COLLEGE TUTORING

Dr. Thompson endorses "in-college" tutoring as part of Upward Bound, as a continuing effort to keep in college the youths who were encouraged to enter in the first place.

Project STEP, administered by the South Bend Community School Corp., could, in the opinion of Ernest Kovatch, operations director, be improved or strengthened by the extension or stepping-up of new proposal processing, and by a closer dovetailing of STEP and the Manpower Development Training Program.

Kovatch also endorses the participation of high school graduates in STEP. At present,

the project is aimed at reaching youths 16–22 who are school drop-outs, or potential drop-outs.

MARGINAL INCOME GROUPS

Relaxation of the federal guidelines on participation eligibility of the poor to permit entry of marginal income groups is something most of the local poverty leaders would like to see come about.

The poverty leaders also supported generally the reallocation of unused funds under specific titles to other program titles, to strengthen programs which have been established and are progressing aggressively—such as Head Start.

A national evaluation of how many poor are hired in anti-poverty programs, and in what way volunteers have contributed was called for Arnold L. Solomon, executive director of Centro Cristiano de la Comunidad.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN PERSONS PLACED

In his own case, Solomon cited 116 persons placed in jobs or training programs since August, 1965. He said jobs obtained to date as the result of migrant training programs equal an annual earning rate of \$509,600. He noted that tax revenue from this earning rate more than offsets the cost of the adult work training program last year.

Richard Rembold, director of the Neighborhood Study Help Program, indicated an interest in an evaluation of whether there is reticence on the part of the poor being labeled "poor."

RELAX CRITERIA

C. Lee Crean Jr., Small Business Development Center director, opinions that a more relaxed criteria for SBDC operations would lead to greater "neighborhood uplift" and would allow the local operation to help deserving persons who could be using the help. It is his thought that SBDC needs more of a "community concept" for its operation.

These casual comments, assessments and recommendations were passed on to U.S. Rep. JOHN BRADEMANS, D-South Bend, as he made an "anti-poverty" tour of St. Joseph County at the invitation of the Action Committee to Improve Opportunity Now (ACTION), Inc.

ACTION, headed by Valjean Dickinson, is the local community agency charged with planning and development of anti-poverty programs during its initial year of operation.

[From the South Bend (Ind.) Tribune, July 21, 1966]

CHANCE FOR POVERTY WAR SUCCESS SEEN—LONG-TERM RESIDENCY OF POOR NOTED—STABILITY OF AREA REVEALED BY SURVEY

(By Beverly Welsh)

A 51-page survey of St. Joseph County has revealed that long-term residency of the poor, is a vital issue in the county's anti-poverty war, a local anti-poverty official said today.

Valjean Dickinson, executive director of ACTION, the county's anti-poverty agency, said his review of the survey analysis showed that more than 86 per cent of the total respondents had lived more than 10 years in the community.

This, he pointed out, indicates a significant stability.

Such "strong community attachment or stability" could be a factor and could lead to long-term success of the community action programs, Dickinson observed.

WILL GUIDE PROGRAM

The survey analysis, submitted by Dr. Frank J. Fahey, sociologist of the University of Notre Dame's Social Science Training and Research Laboratory, will be used as a "tool" to guide ACTION in its future programming for the war on poverty, according to Dickinson.

ACTION, which was organized about a year ago, has existed on a "development

grant" with its basic goal being to determine the needs of the poor and develop a program structure that would meet these needs.

The survey was financed through a \$45,000 allocation from the \$114,000 demonstration grant awarded ACTION.

Eight areas were included in the survey, with 1,899 homes selected at random for participation.

ACTION originally had designated nine areas for survey. Dr. Fahey pointed out that one of the areas "unfortunately" was not included in the survey, because of the inability to obtain a Spanish-speaking interviewer for the western part of the country.

Of the total 1,899 homes selected, the survey produced 1,071 intensive home interviews, according to Dr. Fahey.

The eight areas surveyed included Mishawaka, Clay Twp., South Bend northeast side, Ohio-Keasey Sts., Washington Ave. area, La Salle Park, Ardmore area and the Fillmore Rd. area.

In summarizing the results, Dr. Fahey said that the survey suggested that "there may be a surprising number of stable and self-sufficient family units, among the relatively impoverished population."

(It) also confirmed that there "are significant variations in problems and needs within the ACTION area," said Dr. Fahey, adding that the areas surveyed varied considerably in terms of composition and size.

JOB MARKET STRONG

Generally, the survey reflected the general economic prosperity of the St. Joseph County area, and indicated the strength of the job market.

One conclusion was that "poverty is not exclusively associated with one race or the other."

A question which has been asked since the inception of the "war on poverty" may, in part, have been answered—at least in St. Joseph County—by the survey.

Are the beneficiaries of poverty programs already receiving assistance through some welfare agency?

According to Dr. Fahey's report, "only 10 per cent of the total number of respondents are currently receiving aid from a welfare agency."

The sociologist noted, however, that about 30 per cent had received aid at some time.

Of the 10 per cent receiving aid now, about 58 per cent are on the rolls of the Department of Public Welfare, about 28 per cent are on the township trustee rolls and the remaining 14 per cent are receiving aid from other agencies.

One of the strongest conclusions of the survey was that of the eight areas, only one—Mishawaka—indicated that a neighborhood center "was not needed."

This need for neighborhood centers is in the stage of being answered by ACTION.

The board Wednesday approved an amended proposal for five neighborhood centers. The proposal, seeking \$196,586 in Federal Office of Economic Opportunity funds will be forwarded to the regional OEO at Chicago for review.

EXPLAINS PROPOSAL

Dickinson explained that the amended proposal represents a more elaborate pronouncement of the programs envisioned for the neighborhood centers, in compliance with a request from the OEO.

In addition to the federal funds, the program will receive about \$28,000 in non-federal contributions.

Nathan Levy, board president, said that perhaps the most significant "in-kind" contribution was that of Sister Christine Marie, C.S.C., treasurer of St. Mary's College.

Arrangements have been made for Sister Christine to take leave of her duties at St.

Mary's so that she can devote "volunteer" time to the St. Joseph County anti-poverty program, according to Levy. He added that she also will teach at St. Joseph's High School.

In indicating the need for neighborhood centers, the respondents in the poverty survey were "strong" in their opinions that facilities directed toward youth should dominate the overall programs.

Other findings indicated by the survey were:

An estimated minimum of 39 per cent of the respondents had a total family income of less than \$3,000 a year, while about 22 per cent had an annual income of in excess of \$6,000. Neighborhoods in the Mishawaka, Ohio-Keasey Sts. and Washington areas showed a larger percentage under \$3,000 than average. Part of the low income percentage in Mishawaka was due primarily to the older-age distribution existing in that area.

"Only 1.2 per cent of the area population unemployed, due to inability to find a job, reflecting general economic prosperity of the St. Joseph County area.

"Of 500 unemployed respondents, 12.6 per cent indicated that they were seeking employment. The remainder, due to retirement, physical disability or housewife status, were not seeking employment.

"Mishawaka, Clay Twp., Ohio-Keasey Sts. and Ardmore are predominately white or Caucasian in racial composition with Mishawaka, Clay Twp. and Ardmore having practically no Negroes whatsoever. South Bend's northeast side, Washington, La Salle Park and Fillmore Rd. have more Negroes than whites. Thus, it can be seen that poverty is not exclusively associated with one race or the other.

"In each of the areas of Mishawaka, South Bend's northeast side, Ohio-Keasey Sts. and Washington, more than 20 percent of the households had a female head of the household.

"Slightly more than one-third of the total respondents had less than eight years of education, and 65 per cent failed to finish high school. In the South Bend northeast side and Ohio-Keasey Sts., 10 per cent or more had at least some college education or more.

"The divorce rate in Mishawaka is highest, but it is overshadowed by the divorce rate in the Washington area which is five percent of the population that is 10 times as large.

"Over 34 per cent of the residents of the target areas live in rental property. Almost 50 per cent are paying \$60 a month or less for rent.

"Dirty streets and alleys most often rated as a problem, followed by sub-standard housing. Household pests, street crime and young people causing a disturbance were cited by about 30 per cent of the total respondents.

"Sixty-two per cent were affirmative in their answer to family planning, while 22 per cent said they did not know. In almost all areas, about 75 per cent gave an affirmative or qualified answer indicating support of family planning.

"Almost 89 per cent of the parents were satisfied with the high schools their children were attending and 80 per cent were satisfied with the elementary school. The greatest dissatisfaction with the elementary school was in the South Bend northeast side, the Ohio-Keasey St. and Ardmore areas.

"Approximately two-thirds of the respondents thought that the police force was doing a fine job. This ranged from a high of 96 per cent in Mishawaka, to a low of 61 per cent in the Washington area. The greatest dissatisfaction with the police force was indicated in the Clay Twp. area. Only seven per cent of the total respondents indicated that they had been mistreated by police. The main reasons were unfair traffic tickets,

unnecessarily being 'roughed up' or not being treated courteously."

The respondents listed nine areas which they thought would serve the needs of the people.

They included, in descending order: (1) improvement of city service (streets, lighting and garbage and trash collection); (2) better medical and dental care; (3) money or financial assistance; (4) improved housing; (5) better and more recreational facilities; (6) improve family and community life; (7) more and better job opportunities; (8) increased educational opportunities, and (9) more and better opportunities for Negroes.

BISCAYNE NATIONAL MONUMENT

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FUQUA] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, I am most happy to join with my colleagues of Florida and introduce today a bill which will authorize the establishment of a national park in South Biscayne Bay, Fla., and the acquisition of the necessary land and water for that purpose. This reservation will be named the Biscayne National Monument.

This is a most significant area attributed with clear, sparkling waters, marine life, and the submerged lands of Biscayne Bay and the Atlantic Ocean, which all forms a most unique and enormous underwater nursery where reef and pelagic fish hatch and grow before venturing to the ocean. It is an area combining land and water and the terrestrial, marine and amphibious life found on and in them—much of which is rare in the continental United States and needs protection. For example, the area is the only place in this country where coral reef islands are found in the stabilized state which establishes tropical vegetation.

The Honorable George B. Hartzog, Jr., Director of the National Park Service, has acclaimed the area as "an environmental element highly important to Florida and a valuable recreation resource for the Nation." It is felt that the underwater attractions in this area make the Biscayne National Monument proposal outstanding. Furthermore, the area abounds in highly significant water-related outdoor recreation opportunities. Only by bringing these resources into public ownership will they be protected and preserved adequately and permanently for public use and enjoyment. I feel this fact alone is one of the strongest arguments for the park since through neglect and abuse much damage is being done to our natural resources. It is indeed most urgent that we make every effort to preserve what we have left.

At this time, I also want to commend my good friend and able colleague, the Honorable DANTE B. FASCELL, for the excellent and diligent efforts he has extended toward the realization of the Biscayne National Monument. The reservation site is within the congressional

district the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL] represents, and he is working on behalf of the people of that area to assure them of unique recreational facilities along with the contribution to the economic health of the area by the tourists drawn to the park. I am quite sure the residents of the area will find enjoyment and pleasure from the recreation to be offered by such facilities, and will reap financial benefits by the economic gains that are known to be brought along by national recreation parks. The local support being given my colleague in his efforts is illustrative of his work on behalf of the desires of those he is serving.

I want to commend him further for his interest in preserving these unique national resources not only for the citizens of the locale and the citizens of Florida, but for the citizens of our Nation today and years to come. It is a pleasure for me to join with him in support of the Biscayne National Monument and to introduce this legislation authorizing its establishment.

THE 225TH ANNIVERSARY OF MORAVIAN PREPARATORY SCHOOL, BETHLEHEM, PA.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. ROONEY] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, on September 8, 1966, it was my privilege to take part in the convocation marking the start of a year-long observance of the 225th anniversary of Moravian Preparatory School in Bethlehem, Pa. The history of Moravian Preparatory School can be traced to May of 1742, 45 years before the Congress of the United States was convened.

The 225th anniversary year of the founding of Moravian Prep, as we natives fondly refer to this fine institution, significantly coincides with the 225th anniversary year of the founding of the city of Bethlehem, itself.

As I told the convocation audience on September 8, I can think of no finer attribute for any community than to be able to point to the year of its founding and say our education system was founded in that same year.

I might also mention here the thrill I experienced when, during that convocation, the contents of a congratulatory telegram from the President of the United States were read to the assembly of students, faculty, and guests. The faces of the young students were lighted with awe as they heard President Johnson applaud "the 225th milestone that is to mark the productive history of the Moravian Preparatory School."

The main speaker on the occasion of this anniversary convocation was the very distinguished president of Moravian College in Bethlehem, Dr. Raymond S. Haupt. Dr. Haupt is a gentleman

who has tremendous insight into American education and the challenges the future holds to prepare our youth to assume productive roles in guiding the future of this great Nation.

His message on the occasion of the Moravian Preparatory School anniversary convocation was an impressive summary of the direction education is taking and what needs to be done to enlarge educational opportunity. Because I believe his is a subject of vital concern to each of us, Mr. Speaker, I include Dr. Hauptert's text in the RECORD:

225TH ANNIVERSARY, MORAVIAN PREPARATORY SCHOOL, BETHLEHEM, PA., FOUNDED 1742, CONVOCATION ADDRESS BY RAYMOND S. HAUFERT, PH. D., D. SC. ED., LL.D., L.H.D., PRESIDENT, MORAVIAN COLLEGE

Students, faculty members, directors and friends of Moravian Preparatory School: My associates at Moravian College join me in offering our congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of your 225th Anniversary. We share with you the hope that this celebration may open new doors of opportunity as you move forward in the third century of your inspiring history.

Several years ago a young man visiting our campus from South Africa commented to the effect that the enthusiasm of the negro children of South Africa for education was almost unbelievable. He knew of cases where children literally ran fourteen miles from their homes to their schools.

I would not suggest that American youth or the young people of any other nation could match this kind of enthusiasm for education. However, the desire for education reflected in the negro youth of South Africa is typical of a world-wide trend. Education in our time is universally a major issue. There has never been as strong, as insistent and as wide-spread a desire for the benefits of education as at the present time.

It has become increasingly clear that higher education for the first time has become a major concern of American civilization.

The largest number of students in the history of the country—more than 6,000,000—are now enrolling in the largest number of colleges—2,207—that America has ever had. To understand what is happening, it is necessary to compare today's college enrollment with 1900 when there were 167,999 students in the United States. For every student going to college in 1900 there are now 36.

In terms of new college buildings and the upgrading of campus facilities generally, there has never been a period of development in the history of American higher education to compare with the present. Some months ago I was talking by long distance with a man in the Far West whom we were considering as a possible consultant for the construction of a new library. He replied that he would like to work with us but that he ought not to accept any additional commitments, since at that time he was consultant for the designing of no less than 50 college libraries.

Higher education has suddenly become a political issue of major importance at the grass roots. Beyond the momentous impact of the federal government upon many phases of higher education, the concern of American citizens concerning the enlargement of opportunity for post high school education is clearly reflected in political activity at the level of the states. One needs only to follow the speeches of the two candidates for governor here in Pennsylvania to realize that higher education is considered by both to be a priority issue in the current campaign.

On July 28th about 500 representatives of Pennsylvania Higher Education gathered in Harrisburg for the formal presentation of the

Pennsylvania Master Plan for Higher Education, which will soon go to the legislature for action.

At the present time I am serving a second year as chairman of the Commission for Independent Colleges and Universities, an organization of 54 colleges and universities in Pennsylvania which receive no tax monies for operating purposes. Not long ago our Executive Committee met with Milton Shapp in Philadelphia for a long and deliberate discussion of higher education issues, as they relate particularly to the private colleges of Pennsylvania. Within the near future, this same group will meet with the Republican candidate for governor. For the first time, representatives of these 54 private colleges have been invited by both parties to appear before the platform committees in various parts of the Commonwealth.

Up to this point I have been describing some developments indicating that higher education has become a major national concern, citing enrollments, campus development, and political involvement. Until now no reference has been made to the heart-searching struggle for quality and distinctiveness typical of almost any academic community that is moving in the mainstream of higher education.

I have heard many college alumni say something like this: "Glad I went to college when I did, I would never make it today—either in getting in, or staying in." This is a pleasant and complimentary remark, but with little validity. Overlooked is the fact that, had they been graduating from high school today, they would be better prepared for college on account of the upgrading in elementary and secondary education of the last ten years. A similar upgrading has been taking place in American colleges. Advanced placement, advanced standing, honors programs, have brought about radical changes for good. Special movements within college faculties such as basic curriculum revision now taking place widely offer excellent possibilities for increasing strength.

Everything said up to this time points to three major conclusions.

First: We are moving rapidly toward a goal of providing for every American boy or girl education from kindergarten to age 20, including therefore at least two years of post-high school education. Already the prediction is being made that this high goal will be fulfilled by 1980.

Just as America in another day came to the consensus that every American child should have a grade school education, and later a high school education, so America is now in the process of reaching the consensus that the time has come to enlarge educational opportunity further.

Second: We stand in the midst of a great revolution which is moving in two distinct directions at the same time—toward quality and quantity. Both trends are perfectly clear. Frank Bowles, one of America's higher educational statesmen, calls this the "Dual Purpose Revolution." He describes realistically the democratization which took place in the 1930's with a lamentable loss of quality, and points also to the recovery of quality in the 1950's, along with a continuing emphasis upon numbers.

There was a time when it seemed doubtful that higher education could move in both of these directions at the same time. That doubt has now been dispelled. Quality and numbers alike are now being achieved.

Third: Students and faculty members alike are experiencing today a far better opportunity to meet high goals in higher education than was available in any typical college only a few years ago.

To say that our youth now face unparalleled opportunity for education is not to guarantee that American young people are ready to receive the full benefits of educa-

tional opportunity. Education still stands as the product for which Americans are willing to pay good money, or have someone else pay good money, and then do their best to avoid the full benefits. Allowing for the fact that much remains to be done at all levels to improve the whole process of education, much still depends upon the attitudes, the degree of maturity, and the standard of values with which the student faces his educational opportunities.

Several years ago at a meeting of the Higher Educational section of the National Educational Association in Chicago involving representatives of about 500 colleges, a keynote speaker said "we all know that education, and education alone, can save the world." Although this may sound good at first impression, this statement is perfectly meaningless unless one defines what is meant by "education" and by "saving the world." By the same logic it is quite possible to argue with some force that because education has made possible the scientific know-how to build the hydrogen bomb it may, therefore, be said "we all know that education and education alone can destroy the world." The real question is what kind of education can save the world?

Alexander Meiklejohn, one of America's creative thinkers of a generation ago, advanced the idea that education in the English speaking world faced a crisis in the years 1641 and 1642, when John Amos Comenius, Moravian Bishop and "Father of Modern Education," spent almost a year in England. Comenius came to England at the invitation of friends who believed that the English parliament was about to invite Comenius to make a survey of education and, as Meiklejohn suggests, also establish a university. However, for a variety of reasons, this came to nothing, and Comenius left England a disappointed man, proceeding to Sweden where for some time he served the cause of education in this Scandinavian country.

Meiklejohn believes that when England failed to turn to Comenius, it became inevitable that within the near future it would turn to John Locke. Instead, therefore, of an education strongly based upon an active, wholesome faith in God and a concept of the unity of all truth and of all peoples, with complete democratization in education, England turned rather to the concept of educating the elite few, and it is only in recent years that the basic principles of American democracy have begun to come to their fruition in this country.

We are assembled today in a community distinguished in many ways, and honored for unusual attainments in its early days. Bethlehem was the first community in America to form a Collegium Musicum for the study, composition and playing of symphonic music. Bethlehem also was the first community in America to build a municipal water works, and, at the same time, the first in America to send out a Christian missionary to other lands. The unusual combination of devotion to symphonic music, to practical skills for the public good, and to religious zeal strong enough to win people of other lands to Christian faith suggests the kind of qualities which education needs in order to fulfill its high goals.

Moravian education for the future can best meet its unparalleled opportunities by a continuing two-fold emphasis:

First: upon academic integrity, with a never-ending, relentless quest for quality and distinctiveness; and

Secondly: upon the kind of strong and wholesome undergirding religious faith which enables a human being to do what is right, to serve his fellow man, and to walk in quiet friendship with his God—the God who is revealed in Him whose life and teachings have contributed so much to the heritage of the Western World.

TEACHERS' EDUCATIONAL EXPENSES

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SCHMIDHAUSER] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCHMIDHAUSER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I introduced a bill which would amend the Internal Revenue Code to allow teachers in our schools and colleges to deduct those educational expenses which they incur in increasing their skills as educators from their gross income for tax purposes. Though the IRS has had an official policy of permitting these expenses when necessary, they have in the past been arbitrary in their actual treatment of teachers' returns and the variety of interpretations of the policy has meant that there was much confusion and that individual agents were making educational policy.

In order to reduce this confusion, on July 8 of this year the IRS published a proposed regulation which would have the practical effect of making the educational expenses of teachers nondeductible. It is for this reason that I have introduced a bill identical to that of the gentleman from California, the Honorable CECIL KING, the respected ranking majority member of the House Committee on Ways and Means.

I feel that only in this way can I adequately express my strong support for this important legislation. Today we are facing an educational revolution, in which we must educate record numbers of young people in an increasingly complex technology and civilization. If our youngsters are to receive the education which is their birthright, the one essential is dedicated, competent teachers who are ever alive to new techniques and fresh material in teaching those whom we entrust to their care. How shortsighted, then, of the IRS to draft regulations which actively discourage teachers from obtaining the additional knowledge and skills which are so necessary if we are to maintain our educational excellence.

It is not, as if, Mr. Speaker, teachers were a highly paid or underworked profession. We all know that though salaries have increased in the last few years, they still do not adequately compensate teachers for their time and skills. This makes the action of the IRS doubly unfair, in penalizing teachers and not treating them equitably in comparison with other, more lucrative professions. I think that there is no question that this legislation which I have introduced should be passed immediately, so that the teaching profession may be protected by law and that every encouragement may be given to those who would devote their time to the professional improvement which insures that they will be the kind of teachers whom American children deserve.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. FARNSLEY] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. FARNSLEY. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD an article by Alexander S. Cochran that appeared in the May-June 1966, issue of Historic Preservation:

FROM RAILROAD STATION TO ART SCHOOL

(By Alexander S. Cochran, FAIA, of the firm of Cochran, Stephenson & Donkervoet, architects for the Maryland Institute's old-new Mount Royal Station, Baltimore, Md.)

Preservation by reuse seems such a simple concept that one wonders why it is not more often successfully accomplished. The almost inevitable disappointment of the barn-made-into-house is due to usual economic failure when cost is compared with that of new construction. The remodeling of street floors of old commercial buildings usually results in destruction of the esthetic totality of the original building. The critical ingredient which must be preserved by reuse would appear to be its basic architectural purpose. Eero Saarinen said the purpose of architecture was "to shelter and enhance man's life on earth and to fulfill his belief in the nobility of his existence."

The Mount Royal Station was designed for the B & O Railroad in 1894-95 by the Baltimore firm of Balwin and Pennington. In this era Carroll V. L. Meeks observes "Elephantiasis overtook every aspect of railroad including the terminals, now built to dimensions never before approached." Its style was somewhat Richardsonian, but more important was its graceful, composed scale and elegance, in a word, its grandeur. Its tower dominated its part of the city. Its sunken park site related the building gracefully to all approaching users. Above all its high interior concourse gave dignity and importance to all who entered. Meeks observes "a new trend toward comfort began in the late 1920's—and in the Mount Royal Station rocking chairs were provided."

The reusing of the 1960's, the Maryland Institute, could take every advantage of these great architectural qualities of this building. An independent school of art, founded in 1821, headquartered in a nearby building, was a worthy inheritor of the by-then obsolete station. Too much credit cannot be given to the school administration and trustees who saw the potential and to the railroad management and directors who made the opportunity possible.

The architects and their clients were charged with maximum retention of exterior design and with saving of all possible interior character. This was a fascinating challenge. The exterior was altered only by enclosure of open roofed areas. The interior was high enough to create two ample floors in much of the waiting room with the addition of a grand stair case or axis with a newly opened central space at the porte cochere. Considerable interior architectural decoration was preserved in toto, such as the central columns, all the waiting room ceiling, much of the decorative floor, and most of the exposed iron structure. While the new auditorium and gallery spaces are created by new defining planes, original elements such as wall paneling were preserved where possible. Always the effort was made to preserve scale and elegance.

To generalize about the economic comparison of reuse versus new construction is dangerous. The Mount Royal Station was sold for \$250,000, well below its actual value, including nearly four acres of open site. The construction for reuse was accomplished for \$600,000. This was possible because of negotiation with the builder, whose constant consultation with the architect during design was invaluable. The original enclosed area of 22,500 square feet was increased to 47,000 square feet at a cost of \$18 per square foot. Any current estimate of cost of comparable new construction would surely exceed \$25 per square foot. In other words, in this instance the original area was doubled at a cost of around half of what new construction would have been.

All of those involved, the railroad, the school, the architects are well aware of the peculiarity of the opportunity that was theirs. To Eugene W. Leake, president of the Maryland Institute, goes signal recognition. He discerned the potential which with his constant consultation the architects were able to realize. He now knows of no better art school building.

Basic to the new Maryland Institute, the Mount Royal Building was not just preservation and reuse of essential architectural distinctions. Said Margaret Meade in the building as work commenced: "This is perhaps the most magnificent example in the Western World of something being made into something else." Her praise is deserved only in as much as the "something else" is one of continued grandeur.

THE HIGH HOLIDAYS, 5727

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. PATTEN] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, on this the 10th day of the month of Tishri, on the Jewish calendar, the Jewish people of the world pause in reflection. For on this day the destiny of all mankind, as written down on Rosh Hashanah, is sealed by the Heavenly Court and the deeds of every human being are duly weighed and considered. If his good deeds outweigh the bad, the man is declared deserving. If his bad deeds outweigh the good, the man is considered undeserving. Sins, however, are forgiven by our merciful Father after sincere repentance, prayer, and charity. The whole day of Yom Kippur is, therefore, spent at the synagogue, repenting, praying, and donating to charitable institutions.

New Jersey's Jewish population is one of the largest of any State in the country, and is exceeded only by New York in its proportion of Jewish residents. Yom Kippur is, therefore, an occasion of major significance in the State.

The history of Jewish immigration to New Jersey is long, honorable, and noteworthy. Although Jews first settled in the Jersey colony in the 18th century and Benjamin Levy, a prominent Jew, served as a proprietor of West New Jersey, there were not enough Jewish residents on hand to found a temple until

midway in the following century. Sixty Jewish families in Newark founded Congregation B' Nai Jeshurun in 1848, and the next year a congregation by the same name was founded in Paterson.

The Jews of New Jersey are divided, in traditional form, among the Orthodox, Reformed, and Conservative sects, differing not so much upon tenets of faith as upon questions of custom. Both the reformed temples and the orthodox synagogues engage in considerable philanthropic work in New Jersey, much of it nonsectarian.

This is the year 5727 in the Jewish calendar. It is a year that well can be a turning point in the history of civilization, and must, therefore, be a prayerful period in the lives of the democratic peoples of the world.

The prayers of the Jewish community on this Yom Kippur, and those of the Christian community next Sunday will blend in one fine, solitary purpose.

Disturbing as may be the world crisis of the moment, it is nonetheless encouraging to note that the West is returning to the church and to the synagogue for comfort and for guidance.

In this respect the Jewish people stand forth in the vanguard of religious thought, carrying forward the ideals and inspiration of the prophets. In so doing they are deserving of congratulations by men of good will in every land.

These are times when we of the West must think and act as one family, and I rejoice to be identified this moment with the cause of Judaism, whose goals are thoroughly enmeshed in the goals of western society itself.

I hope and pray that the coming year of the Jewish calendar may bring favorable developments in this and other difficulties confronting the Jewish people, and that the blessings of health, happiness, and prosperity may come to the Jews of America and of all the world.

EDUCATION

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. FULTON] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. FULTON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, as a Member of the 88th and 89th Congresses it has been my privilege and very good fortune to work for and support milestone legislation in the field of education from the very first grade through the graduate level.

Unfortunately, while the Congress and Nation have been moving forward in this field the Internal Revenue seems to be moving in reverse.

I refer to the indications given recently by the IRS that it will change certain tax regulations it has followed with regard to the deductibility of certain educational expenses accrued by teachers in pursuit of academic courses for academic credit and degrees in insti-

tutions of higher education and for travel thereto and return.

Until July 7 of this year these expenses were deductible. Now the IRS has drawn new regulations revoking this deduction. The new regulations are scheduled to go into effect January 1967.

More important to our teachers today than ever before is the need to fulfill their need for advanced training. Our store of knowledge is increasing at a pace which defies assimilation today and promises to increase even more rapidly in the future. There are not only new fields of learning today but constantly altering methods of teaching existing subjects.

Therefore I am joining with my colleague, CECIL KING, of the Ways and Means Committee, in sponsoring a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow teachers to deduct from gross income, the expenses incurred in pursuing courses for academic credit and degrees at institutions of higher education, and including travel.

UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING FORCE

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KASTENMEIER] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, the continually increasing intensity of the war in Vietnam has resulted in a tendency among both proponents and opponents of the war to concentrate all their energy on that problem. Without underestimating the importance of that discussion, we must not, as we have often tended to do, allow our preoccupation with it to interfere with the conduct of an imaginative policy in other areas. One area of policy which has, I fear, suffered quite seriously from lack of attention as the war has escalated, has been the United Nations. If there were any doubts of that fact, U Thant's decision to retire as Secretary General should have dispelled them. He can hardly be blamed for giving up in discouragement when his attempts to encourage peace have either been ignored or undercut.

In addition to our complete failure to use the machinery of the U.N. in seeking peace in Vietnam, our preoccupation with the war has obscured from many the fact that the United Nations is right now grappling with one of the thorniest—and most important—issues in its history: the problem of the organization, control, and financing of future peacekeeping missions. Agreement on some sort of guidelines is absolutely necessary if the ever-present prospect of the United Nations as a mere debating society is to be avoided. Problems with past peace forces have more than once threatened the life not only of the peace force but of the United Nations organization itself.

If any significant results are to come from current efforts by the Committee of 33 to devise guidelines, or from the 21st General Assembly which is now convened, it will have to come with the cooperation of the United States. Active American interest has been demonstrated by the record of past United Nations peace forces, very few of which could have even gotten off the ground if the United States had not been willing to bear a major burden. The United States has borne 45 percent of the extraordinary costs of UNEF—the United Nations Emergency Force in the Mid-East. In the less well-known, but equally important, peace observation missions, American support has been just as important. In the U.N. Peace Observation Mission in Greece in 1947-48, all transportation, communication, and other major logistical support was provided by the United States.

The longrun goal of the efforts of the Committee of 33 and of our own policy must be a permanent U.N. peace force with adequate political controls. It seems probable that only such a force can insure peace in a world of nation-states. But under present conditions such an institution is a long way off, and the simple advocacy of a permanent peace force is unconstructive as well as premature. Secretary General U Thant told the Harvard Alumni Association 3 years ago that "it is perhaps too early, for the reasons I have already given, to consider the establishment of a permanent U.N. force." Not the least of the several reasons he listed is the elemental matter of money: for political as well as economic reasons the U.N. is having great difficulty in financing existing peace forces. To add the extra financial burden of a large number of inactive troops at this juncture would border on the absurd.

Recognition of the difficulty, at this time, in establishing a permanent peace force does not, however, mean that there is nothing which can be done at this point. U Thant, in the speech I have already quoted, went on to say that "there are a number of measures which could be taken even now to improve our present capacity for meeting dangerous situations."

One important step in particular has been proposed which is a positive move in the right direction, but still within the realm of the immediately attainable.

This would be the agreement of member nations to establish standby brigades which would be available for immediate use at any time by the United Nations. This idea was debated and agreed upon by the General Assembly as long ago as 1950, but then forgotten because of the Korean war. It was urged, by the present administration, as recently as January of this year, when Ambassador Arthur Goldberg praised the "very practical advantages" of earmarking troops, but the likelihood of anything being done is threatened this time by the Vietnam war.

Several countries, however, have already taken the initiative by designating

standby brigades, so an American decision to establish such a contingent force would not be a pioneer decision. That distinction goes to Canada and the Scandinavian countries, which have always in the past displayed the most initiative and imagination in supporting United Nations peace operations.

But even though the initiative has already been taken by other countries, a dramatic gesture of American support could very well provide the spark for widespread acceptance of the idea. At least one country, Switzerland, is right now considering earmarking as many as 10,000 troops, and positive American action would encourage the Swiss to complete their plans, and other countries, especially those receiving military aid through our foreign assistance program, to follow suit.

What would be the advantages of such action? The most immediately obvious would be the increased speed with which the United Nations could react to an emergency situation. It will not, of course, eliminate the need for the United Nations to make the politically difficult decision to intervene, but it will substantially lessen the technical problems which have invariably followed such a decision. Once that decision has been made, troops could be in transit in a few hours. The absurd situation that occurred in Cyprus would not be repeated. Adlai Stevenson described that situation in a speech at Princeton 2½ years ago:

There were no troops immediately available, and the Secretary General could not marshal the United Nations force with the speed so urgently required. Then there was no assurance of adequate funds to pay for the operation. . . . It took over two weeks (instead of two days or two hours) to get the peace keeping operation going, and then only because armed intervention appeared imminent.

The Secretary General would know, even before the final decision to intervene had been made, just where he could go to get troops, transport, and noncombatant support.

A second advantage, which in the long run might be even more significant, is the fact that if nations agree beforehand to establish standby contingents, they are much more likely to feel the need to get together and work out necessary rules for governing them when they are used in a U.N. force. An indication of this is the extent to which the Scandinavian countries have gone in working out plans which make it possible for the U.N. to draw on the 4,000-man Scandinavian "fire brigade" as an entire unit, or to take any one of the national contingents alone. I have appended an outline of the Norwegian part of the brigade at the end of this statement.

Furthermore, many of the problems seem quite strange and only become apparent once the decision to establish a standby force has been made. For instance, one of the problems that has been encountered in the past is the effect on morale of vastly different pay scales. This would be quite relevant for the United States, with its high standard of living, and some arrangements such as those used by the Peace Corps, of providing volunteers with subsistence pay

and putting the rest in an inaccessible bank in the United States, would probably have to be devised.

Other problems which have arisen include such simple technical problems as lack of uniformity in supplies and parts, or the supplying of soldiers with weapons they have never been trained to use.

It is unfortunate that it is probably necessary, at least in the near future, to limit any American commitment to technical and noncombatant personnel. There is an unpleasant ring in declaiming the virtues of standby brigades and then expecting all the men who may have to fight to come from the smaller nations while we in the United States provide materiel, which may cost money, but no combat troops to share the risks of peacekeeping. For this reason my original feeling was that the resolution should offer infantry or police as the Scandinavian and other countries have done. I still feel that this should be our goal, and I hope that the Departments of State and Defense and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency will study means by which such a contribution could be made politically acceptable.

In the meantime we must face the unpleasant fact that power has its liabilities, as well as its advantages, liabilities which have not been decreased by our actions in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic. Most members of the U.N. at this point would not want American infantry in a U.N. peace force any more than they would want Russian infantry. Some exception to this may occur in the future, as they have in the past. During the second Palestine truce, from 1949 to 1956, nearly one third of the 682 military personnel of the UNTSO—United Nations Truce Supervision Operation—were from the U.S. Armed Forces. But because we are powerful, our intentions in general are suspect, almost by definition. And in many countries in which U.N. intervention may occur, the additional factor that we are identified as a white country is a liability. This was true in the Congo where even Canadian troops were not used, for just that reason.

We all know, however, that a modern army requires far more than gun-toting foot soldiers. It requires a whole range of noncombatant facilities, ranging from cooks and quartermasters to communications and medical corps, and these facilities have not always been adequate: the Congo operation found itself short of medics after a couple of weeks. Furthermore, a U.N. force, to be effective, must be easily mobile—requiring ships, planes, and helicopters. Because of our advanced technology this is the type of contribution which we can often most usefully make. In past operations we have often been the only country which could provide much of the necessary transport facilities. But most significant is the simple fact that a team of doctors or nurses, or a communications team, or even an engineer battalion building bridges—men who are not carrying guns—are not so likely to arouse hostility and suspicion as infantry men carrying, and perhaps using, guns.

The second provision of my resolution, and the one which makes it significantly different from those previously introduced in the House, is the specification that this will be a volunteer brigade. Let me explain this provision more fully.

The brigade would be established, probably within the Army, and it would be integrated in the entire Army to a limited extent for some parts of the training, and perhaps some other functions. At the same time, however, an American boy could volunteer for this U.N. brigade in the same way that he can now volunteer for the Coast Guard or the Air Force, or any other branch service. This service would, naturally, fulfill his military obligation.

Such a volunteer system would have several very significant advantages. In the first place, it would insure that no American who had ideological compunctions about serving for the United Nations—and I suspect there are some people in this country who still feel that the U.N. is a Communist conspiracy—no such person would be forced to serve against his will.

What is really exciting about this idea is the other side of the coin. If there are still a few diehard isolationists, lost in the 19th century, there are many more fervently committed to the responsibility of the United States to promote peace by accepting its international obligations in an imaginative and dedicated way. Nowhere is this sentiment stronger than among the youth of the Nation. If there were any doubts about this fact, the success of the Peace Corps should have completely eliminated them. The Peace Corps has been a success precisely because it has attracted the best of our American youth—the mixture of his idealistic commitment to the betterment of the human race and his pragmatic willingness to roll up his shirtsleeves and deal with new and unexpected circumstances as they arise—and because it has shown this same face of America to the underdeveloped world.

A U.N. brigade in the U.S. Army would appeal in a similar manner. It would attract young men who felt that it offered an opportunity to make a positive contribution to strengthening the U.N. in its fight for world peace. Such volunteers would, in turn, put America's best foot forward, and it might well pave the way toward making a contribution of American infantry politically palatable to the rest of the world. This has been the case with the Peace Corps, which has become the most welcome project of the U.S. Government, even in countries which were originally very suspicious of its motives.

Finally, I think the United States should actively encourage other countries to follow its lead. If every country in the U.N. designated 1,000 troops as a standby U.N. contingent, the U.N. would have a "reserve" army of over 100,000 men. As I mentioned before, the most immediate effect of American action might be among those countries which have already considered similar action, but have not made a final decision. We could encourage the other great powers to make similar offers of noncombatants.

And perhaps most significantly, our military aid missions in underdeveloped countries, and perhaps part of the aid itself, could be used to encourage at least some of those nations to earmark troops. Obviously some of those countries which have armies of only a few thousand men could not do this to any significant extent, but others such as Ethiopia, with its 25,000-man army, could make an important contribution.

In the midst of discussions of a wider war in Vietnam, and the possibility of the involvement of other nations including Red China, it is important to shift our thoughts, at least momentarily, to the subject of peace.

The United Nations was formed after World War II in the hopes that it would provide a forum in which all the nations of the world could meet and work together to promote peace. While it has not met all the expectations of its founders, it has, on numerous occasions, made significant contributions to the maintenance of peace. But the fact is that it has risked its future on many of these occasions, and on others it has been too weak to make any contribution. While the present weakness of the U.N. cannot be changed overnight, I am confident that if the United States and other great powers demonstrate real faith in the future of the organization it can gradually be built into a really significant force for peace. One of the ways in which we in the United States can show that faith is by actively supporting the improvement of the United Nations peace-keeping capabilities.

I believe that my resolution provides the strongest and most meaningful way of giving that support that Congress and individual American citizens can make.

[The Norwegian delegation]

NORWEGIAN PEACEKEEPING FORCE

The Secretary General of the United Nations approached in June 1959 some of the member nations with past experience in UN peace-keeping operations, inquiring whether these nations would consider earmarking military forces for possible use in future UN operations.

As a result of this approach the Scandinavian countries in 1961 initiated mutual consultations with a view to establishing a Scandinavian peace-keeping force.

As of 1964 the Parliaments in Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden have approved the creation of such a force of approximately 5,000 men.

The Norwegian component as authorized by the Norwegian Parliament on June 8th, 1964 will consist of 1,300 men and will be organized as follows:

Army element:

a) 1 infantry battalion of 795, all ranks capable of performing peace-keeping operations, inspection and control.

The battalion is self-sustained and each company so organized that they can operate independently. However, the battalion can also be integrated with forces from other nations.

b) 1 hygienic unit capable of hygienic and food control.

c) In addition the army element will consist of the following units which can be integrated with other Scandinavian countries: 1 military police platoon, 1 movement control platoon, 1 workshop company, 1 surgical emergency unit.

Apart from normal functions this last unit will also be capable of assisting civilians in

case of serious catastrophes at home or abroad.

Navy element: 1 frigate, 1 harbour command.

In addition to normal functions this frigate may also be utilized for transport of equipment and personnel to theatre of operations or areas of civilian catastrophe.

Air-force element: 1 air transport HQ, 1 helicopter unit, 1 air transport unit.

The helicopter unit will consist of 4-6 helicopters and the air transport unit of 4 transport aircraft. The air-force elements can be integrated with air units from other Scandinavian countries. These air-force units may also assist in civilian catastrophes.

The other ranks in the army and air-force elements of the Norwegian peace-keeping force will be recruited on a voluntary basis, preferably with personnel having previous peace-keeping experience.

The contingent will not be in active service between UN commitments. The force will, however, be so organized that it can be convened instantaneously and be made available for UN within a few days.

The contract period will be from 1-3 years for 6 months' service with the UN.

A Bill has been submitted to the Norwegian Parliament protecting personnel signing such contracts against dismissal from their civilian employment during the contract period.

In addition to basic elementary military training the contingent will also be given special training in maintenance of law and order, riot control, liaison, and relief actions.

The units will also be given special training courses about the UN and the UN concept.

All expenses with regard to call up, training and other preparations for this force will be covered within the current Defense Budget by the Norwegian Government until the day of departure for UN peace-keeping operations.

The Norwegian stand-by units will have completed their training and be available for the UN by the middle of 1965, except for the air-transport aircraft unit which will be established at a later date.

JEWISH HOLY DAYS

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SCHISLER] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCHISLER. Mr. Speaker, Jews the world over are observing their high holy days. These solemn days start with the observance of the beginning of the New Year—Rosh Hashanah—and conclude with the day of atonement—Yom Kippur.

I take this time to extend to all our colleagues of the Jewish faith and to all their coreligionists everywhere, my best wishes for the New Year. To repeat their traditional prayer, "May the Lord inscribe them in the Book of Life for good and for Shalom—peace."

THE PLIGHT OF THE RUSSIAN JEWRY

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] may ex-

tend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, the history of the Jewish people in Soviet Russia is a long and tragic one. It is a well-substantiated fact that Russia holds in virtual subjugation some 3 million Jews and that, contrary to her own constitution, Russia continues her persecution of these people in an effort to destroy their cultural and religious being. Many of us here in the past have joined in efforts to persuade the Soviets to ease their pogrom against the Jews. Now, once again, the Jewish community of Brooklyn, smarting under the knowledge that opinion and decency mean little to the Soviets, is holding a mass demonstration to remind the world of what is going on in Soviet Russia. Mr. Speaker, following my remarks is a declaration issued by the Brooklyn Jewish Community Council which expresses far better than I can the plight of the Jews in Russia.

DECLARATION

Our brethren, a goodly number of the House of Israel, have been handed over to distress and captivity in the lands of Soviet Russia. Their religious expression which binds them with their God and with their people is suppressed, their language which unites them with the rest of the House of Israel is denied unto them. The light of Jewish learning has grown dim and is now entirely extinguished. Can Israel live without its soul?

We, the Jews of Brooklyn, the largest settlement of our people in the world, dare not stand idly by as the spirit of our people is so cruelly and methodically destroyed. There is something you can do about it. You can by your presence show your deep concern for our harassed brethren in Russia. It is the duty of every Jew—man, woman and child, to participate.

We therefore ask every Jew to assemble at a mass demonstration on the steps of the Brooklyn Borough Hall, October 2nd, 1966, at 11:00 A.M., the second day of Chel Hamoed Succoth, to demonstrate our solidarity with our fellow Jews, and to demand that the civilized nations make their voice heard in this matter.

May it be the will of our Father in Heaven to have mercy on this remnant of our people and to ward off destruction and pestilence from them and from the entire House of Israel.

A GEORGE WASHINGTON GRADUATE SCHOOL FOR ADVANCED STUDIES IN AMERICAN GOVERNMENT IS NEEDED

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, Monday, I plan to introduce a bill to provide for a Federal school in the District of Columbia to be known as the George Washington Graduate School for Advanced Studies. It would be a graduate school

for advanced studies in American Government and would be for carefully selected individuals of outstanding ability to pursue advanced studies in American Government in preparation for public service with the Government of the United States. It would operate under arrangements with George Washington University and be a fitting recognition of the fact that our first President left in his will, to the Treasury of the United States, funds for an educational institution in the seat of our Government. The bill will read:

H.R. —

A bill to provide for the establishment of the George Washington Graduate School for Advanced Studies in American Government for selected individuals of outstanding ability to pursue advanced studies in American political theory, methods, and institutions in preparation for public service with the Government of the United States, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is the purpose of this Act to establish, as a memorial to George Washington, the first President of the United States, a graduate school for advanced studies in American Government (1) emphasizing the study of the philosophy and purposes of American political theory, methods, and institutions, (2) observing rigid academic standards with respect to the admission of students and the conferring of degrees, (3) limiting the numbers of the faculty and student body in such a manner as to assure the maintenance of high academic standards, and (4) preparing young men and women, selected on the basis of demonstrated scholastic achievement, qualities of leadership, and motivation for public service, for distinguished careers in public service with the Government of the United States.

Sec. 2. There is hereby established within the George Washington University, an independent, nonsectarian university located in the District of Columbia and operating under a charter granted by an Act of Congress of February 9, 1821 (Statutes at Large, volume 6, pages 255-258, Sixteenth Congress, second session, chapter 10) a graduate school for advanced studies in American Government to be known as the "George Washington Graduate School for Advanced Studies" (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "school").

Sec. 3. (a) There is hereby established a commission to be known as the Commission on the George Washington Graduate School for Advanced Studies (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "Commission"), for the purpose of considering and formulating plans for the design and construction of the school.

(b) The Commission shall be composed of sixteen members appointed as follows:

(1) eight members appointed by the President of the United States, four from the executive branch of the Government and four from private life;

(2) four Members of the Senate, appointed by the President of the Senate; and

(3) four Members of the House of Representatives, appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The four members of the Commission appointed from private life shall be selected from among distinguished educators in the United States.

(c) The Commission shall, in such manner as it may deem appropriate, solicit the submission of plans for the design and construction of the school, and, in the selection of suitable plans, the Commission shall take into consideration the functional needs of the school, together with its purpose as a memorial to George Washington.

(d) In carrying out its duties under this section, the Commission on the George Washington Graduate School for Advanced Studies shall request the advice and recommendation of the Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Planning Commission. The Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Planning Commission shall render such advice and recommendations at the request of the Commission on the George Washington Graduate School for Advanced Studies.

(e) The members of the Commission who are Members of Congress, and the members appointed from the executive branch of the Government, shall serve without compensation, but they shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties as members of the Commission. The members of the Commission who are appointed from private life shall each receive \$50 per diem when engaged in the actual performance of their duties as members of the Commission, plus reimbursement for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of such duties.

(f) As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act the Commission shall submit to the Congress for approval the plans selected by the Commission for the design and construction of the school. The approval of the Congress shall be by concurrent resolution stating in effect that it approves the action of the Commission in the selection of such plans. Effective as of the date of the adoption of such concurrent resolution the Commission shall cease to exist.

Sec. 4. The supervision and operation of the Institute shall be vested in the board of trustees of the George Washington University (hereafter in this Act referred to as the board).

Sec. 5. The board shall appoint a Chancellor of the George Washington Graduate School for Advanced Studies (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the Chancellor of the School) to serve for a term of ten years. The Chancellor of the School shall be responsible, under the direction and supervision of the board, for the administration of the School, and shall have such duties and powers as may be delegated to him by the board. The Chancellor of the School shall be compensated for his services, which shall be on a full-time basis, at a sum not to exceed \$25,000 per annum, plus annuities and other benefits as granted to other faculty members of the university.

Sec. 6. (a) The board shall provide for the construction of the School in accordance with the plans for its design and construction approved by the Congress under section 3(f) of this Act.

(b) In carrying out the purpose set forth in the first section of this Act, the board shall—

(1) institute and maintain appropriate courses of advanced studies in American political theory, methods, and institutions;

(2) fix requirements for admission and establish required standards of academic proficiency to be maintained by students admitted to the School.

(3) fix the number of students to be admitted to the School; and

(4) prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

(c) The Board may appoint and fix the compensation of such professors, associate professors, assistant professors, and instructors as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of subsection (b) of this section. Such compensation shall be the same as that paid for comparable services in other parts of the university.

The Board is also authorized to provide appropriate instruction through visiting lec-

turers, and to establish, in cooperation with other Federal agencies, such intern-trainee programs as it may deem appropriate. The Board may appoint and fix the compensation of such other persons as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

(d) The Board, in accordance with such regulations as it shall prescribe, may grant appropriate degrees to persons completing a course of study at the School.

Sec. 7. (a) The Board shall select the students to be admitted on fellowships to the school from among citizens of the United States who have received a baccalaureate degree and are found by the Board to be qualified to pursue a course of advanced study offered at the school. Upon application the Board may approve for admission selected foreign students, not to exceed 5 per centum of the student body. Admission of students shall be in accordance with the purposes of this Act and shall be subject to standards of admission established for students at comparable levels in other parts of the university.

(b) Each student, other than a foreign student, admitted to the school shall sign an agreement, that, unless sooner separated, he will complete his course of study at the school and will accept an appointment and serve with the Government of the United States in a position commensurate with his education and training, as determined by the United States Civil Service Commission, during the four-year period beginning on the date of the completion of his course of study at the school. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to require the United States to offer a position to any individual who completes his course of study at the school.

(c) In any case in which an individual shall fail to complete his course of study at the school or shall refuse to accept an appointment and serve with the Government of the United States, in accordance with the agreement referred to in subsection (b) of this section, such individual shall be required to pay to the United States the amounts paid by the United States under this Act with respect to the education and training of such individual at the school. The Board shall prescribe the terms of any payment to the United States under this subsection, but the Board may waive the foregoing provisions of this subsection in any case in which the Board deems such waiver to be appropriate under the circumstances.

Sec. 8. Attendance at the school shall be without charge and the United States shall furnish to each student at the school such books, supplies, and equipment as may be necessary to his course of study and shall pay to each student at the school a monetary allowance to cover the costs of board, lodgings, other living expenses, and necessary travel, for such student and his dependents, as may be required for the successful pursuit and completion of his course of study at the school.

Sec. 9. (a) The Board shall award annually four-year scholarships to be known as "George Washington Scholarships", for the purpose of encouraging the pursuit of courses of study in American political theory, methods, and institutions at the George Washington University or other accredited non-profit institutions of higher education located within the United States and selected by the recipient of a George Washington Scholarship. The award of George Washington Scholarships shall be distributed annually among recipients as follows:

(1) one from each of the several States of the United States,

(2) one from the District of Columbia,

(3) one from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and

(4) one from possessions of the United States.

(b) The Board shall select the recipients of George Washington Scholarships from

among citizens of the United States who complete their high school education in the year in which they are selected as recipients of such scholarships. Such selections shall be made solely on the basis of ability, as determined by the Board in such manner as it may deem appropriate.

(c) Such scholarships shall be awarded only to those recipients who agree to emphasize the study of American Government in a course of study leading toward a baccalaureate degree approved by the Board, and shall be reappraised annually in the discretion of the Board, upon receiving assurances satisfactory to it that the recipient is successfully pursuing his course of study at the institution selected by him and is, in the opinion of the Board, maintaining a satisfactory academic standing at such institution.

(d) With respect to each recipient of a George Washington Scholarship, the Board shall provide for the payment of the customary cost of tuition, and such laboratory, library, health, infirmary, and other similar fees as are customarily charged, and shall pay for books, supplies, equipment, and other necessary expenses, including board, lodging, other living expenses, as are generally required for the successful pursuit and completion of the course by other students in the institution. Such payments may be made in such manner as the Board may deem appropriate.

(e) Each recipient of a George Washington Scholarship shall agree to complete his selected course of study and accept an appointment and serve with the Government of the United States in a position determined by the United States Civil Service Commission to be commensurate with his education and training for a period of time, beginning on the date of his completion of such course of study, equal to that during which he held a George Washington Scholarship. In any case in which such a recipient shall fail to complete such course of study, or shall refuse to accept such appointment and serve with the Government of the United States for such period of time, he shall be required to pay to the United States the amounts paid by the United States under this Act with respect to such recipient. The Board shall prescribe the terms of any payment to the United States under this subsection, but the Board may waive the provisions of the preceding sentence of this subsection in any case in which the Board deems such waiver to be appropriate under the circumstances.

SEC. 10. An advisory committee is established to advise the board in the performance of the duties prescribed by section 6 of this Act. It shall consist of five members to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The first members appointed shall continue in office for terms (beginning on a date specified by the President) of one, two, three, four, and five years, respectively, the term of each to be designated by the President at the time of the appointment. Their successor shall be appointed for terms of five years, except that any person chosen to fill a vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of the member whom he shall succeed. Upon the expiration of his term of office a member shall continue to serve until his successor shall have been appointed and shall have qualified. The board shall choose a chairman from among its membership. A vacancy on the board shall not impair the right of the remaining trustees to exercise all the powers of the board. The trustee shall be compensated at the rate of \$50 for each day spent in attendance at meetings of the board, and shall be paid actual traveling and subsistence expenses incident to attending such meetings.

SEC. 11. There are authorized to be appropriated sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

THE LIFE OF AN ARCHBISHOP

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FEIGHAN] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, Archbishop Edward F. Hoban, of Cleveland, Ohio, passed on to his eternal reward last evening. His death has saddened the hearts of all who knew him and the many who benefited from his endless good works. He was a great spiritual and civic leader whose constant concerns for the welfare and happiness of the human family embraced everyone in the Greater Cleveland community.

Consecrated coadjutor bishop of Cleveland on January 21, 1943, Archbishop Hoban served the people of Cleveland for over 23 years as the spiritual head of nearly 900,000 Catholic communicants. His spiritual leadership and his unbounded concern for the greater good of all will be sorely missed.

During Archbishop Hoban's tenure the diocese of Cleveland enjoyed an unprecedented growth. Some 60 new parishes were established, many new high schools and other institutions were built and diocesan facilities expanded. On the occasion of his golden jubilee of ordination in 1953, President Dwight D. Eisenhower sent him a warm letter of congratulations, a copy of which I include at this point in my remarks:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, D.C., July 1, 1953.

The Most Reverend
EDWARD F. HOBAN, S.T.D.,
Bishop of Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio.

DEAR ARCHBISHOP HOBAN: I am very happy to send my warm congratulations on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of your ordination as a priest. I have learned of your outstanding service as a spiritual leader and as an active participant in civic affairs.

My very best wishes go to you for many years of continued service to God and to mankind.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

On the occasion of Archbishop Hoban's 88th birthday, last June 27, a group of distinguished public officials, business and civic leaders of Ohio called upon him to express happy birthday greetings. A highlight of that affair was the reading of a touching letter of congratulations from President Lyndon B. Johnson. A copy of President Johnson's letter is included at this point in my remarks:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 21, 1966.

The Most Reverend EDWARD F. HOBAN,
Cleveland, Ohio.

DEAR ARCHBISHOP HOBAN: I was very pleased to learn that June 27 will mark your eighty-eighth birthday.

It is with sincere admiration for your life's work that I join those gathered in observance of this occasion in expressing warm congratulations and good wishes.

I hope that the many good works that are reflected in your long years of religious and community service will be for you an abiding source of happiness and satisfaction.

May God bless you on this special day and always.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

Much has been written about the life and accomplishments of Archbishop Hoban over the past years. The Catholic

Universe Bulletin of Cleveland published a souvenir edition in 1953, as part of the golden jubilee celebration of the archbishop's ordination. That edition carried a feature story title "The Story of an Archbishop" which I include as part of my remarks:

THE STORY OF AN ARCHBISHOP

The date was June 27, 1878.

Bishop Richard Gilmour had been in charge of the Diocese of Cleveland for six years. He had committed himself to the training of American youth for the priesthood. His policy was paying off. He recalled on that day that his ordination classes had numbered more and more seminarians born and bred in America. The trend was so great that when he closed his administration he had ordained 122 young men to the priesthood of whom 57 had been born and trained in the United States. He finished his day with a fervent prayer that soon American priests would man the American Church.

The day he said this prayer William and Bridget O'Malley Hoban of Chicago were rejoicing in the birth of their son, Edward Francis, one of their eight children. The prayerful Bishop Gilmour did not know that an American boy born that day was to be his successor in the See of Cleveland. Nor did William Hoban envisage this future, although being a shoemaker, he might logically have hoped for it. The hierarchy of America is made up mostly of workingmen's sons.

The new arrival was soon carried to the parish church of St. Columkille where the regenerating waters of baptism were poured upon his head. In the same church the growing boy made his first confession, received his first Holy Communion, and was confirmed. He attended St. Columkille parochial school and St. Ignatius High School and College in his native city.

Archbishop Patrick Augustine Feehan of Chicago directed him to St. Mary Seminary, Baltimore, for his studies in philosophy and theology. At their completion, the See of Chicago had just been filled by the installation of the Most Rev. James Edward Quigley as second archbishop on June 12, 1903. The new Metropolitan called the ordination class for July orders. Auxiliary Bishop Peter James Muldoon conferred the subdiaconate and diaconate on the candidates and on July 11 Archbishop Quigley raised them to the sacred priesthood. In the class was Edward Francis Hoban.

At almost the same time, the diocese in northern Ohio on the shores of Lake Erie was replenishing the ranks of its priesthood. On June 6, 1903, the third bishop of Cleveland, Ignatius Frederick Horstmann, had ordained 10 priests for work in his portion of the Lord's vineyard.

The new archbishop of Chicago decided to send one of the young priests of his jurisdiction to Rome for postgraduate studies. Glancing over their scholastic records, he found one invariably leading his class from high school through college and seminary days. And so it was that he dispatched the young Father Hoban, who had been named assistant pastor of St. Agnes Parish, to the Gregorian University. At this famous school he obtained doctorates in philosophy and sacred theology while imbibing the Roman spirit and developing that devotion to the Roman Pontiff that has characterized his career.

During his stay in the Eternal City, he saw the Church at work. He became acquainted with the workers from every quarter of the globe who were gathered in that cosmopolitan center. Among these was the distinguished spiritual director of the North American College, Monsignor John Patrick Farrelly, who was to be named fourth Bishop of Cleveland in 1909.

Having successfully completed his Roman studies, Doctor Hoban returned to Chicago and assignment to the staff of Quigley Preparatory Seminary. In 1906 he was named assistant to the Chicago chancellor, the Rev. Edmund M. Dunne, S.T.D. When the latter became Bishop of Peoria in 1909, Doctor Hoban succeeded him as chancellor. He retained this important post under Archbishop George William Mundelein who succeeded Archbishop Quigley as Ordinary of Chicago in 1915.

One of his most interesting Chancery duties was the assistance he afforded a little Italian religious who was establishing her Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart in Chicago and building the immense Columbus Hospital. In this he was collaborating with a saint. The small but prodigiously hard-working nun was Mother Frances Xavier Cabrini who died in Chicago in 1917 and has since been raised to the honors of the altar, the first American citizen to be canonized. When Archbishop Hoban reads his breviary for Dec. 22, he pines over the life of the humble religious who so often called at his office for advice and encouragement.

During his chancellorship, Chicago entered upon that period of vibrant expansion that has made Church history in America. Sharing in this was the busy chancellor whom the late great Cardinal Mundelein called his "right hand." In 1916 he had been named a papal chamberlain. Five years later came his appointment to the titular See of Colonia in Armenia and auxiliary to the archbishop of Chicago.

The ancient rites of consecration were carried out in a magnificent ceremony in Holy Name Cathedral. Archbishop Mundelein imposed hands on the new successor of the Apostles, assisted by Bishop Alexander McGavick of LaCrosse and Bishop Thomas Molloy of Brooklyn. Bishop Dunne of Peoria, who had been his pastor at St. Columbkille's and whose Mass he had served as an altar boy in that church, preached the sermon.

Among the many distinguished churchmen in attendance was Bishop Joseph Schrembs, fifth Bishop of Cleveland, little aware that he was witnessing the imposition of hands on his immediate successor in his northern Ohio See.

Concurrently, Bishop Hoban served as spiritual director of the Chicago Archdiocesan Union of the Holy Name Societies and after 1924 as vicar general of the archdiocese. In 1926 he assumed the duties of honorary president of the twenty-eighth International Eucharistic Congress. He initiated his work in this remarkably successful demonstration of American faith in the Blessed Eucharist by a journey to Rome to obtain the Holy Father's appointment of a papal legate to the Congress.

Pope Pius XI granted the bishop's request and made the happy choice of Giovanni Cardinal Bonzano as his personal representative. The splendid ceremonies in Chicago and in the nearby Mundelein seminary centered the attention of the Catholic world on the great Midwest metropolises.

The neighboring See of Rockford became vacant through the death of Bishop Peter James Muldoon Oct. 8, 1927. On the following Feb. 10, Pope Pius XI transferred Bishop Hoban to Rockford. He was installed in St. James pro-Cathedral by Archbishop Mundelein May 15. The impressive ceremonies were witnessed by 28 archbishops and bishops and a host of clergy and laity.

The busy Chicago days were transferred to Rockford, the only change being in the locale. New schools, high and elementary, churches, and charitable institutions sprang up under Bishop Hoban's energetic direction. New parishes were established and new religious communities of men and women were invited into the diocese. He erected a chancery office and episcopal residence.

His reputation as builder and patron of education was well established before Rome summoned him to larger responsibilities in the sixth largest city in the United States.

In his Rockford days he welcomed Pope Pius XII to the United States when he visited our country as Papal Secretary of State Eugenio Cardinal Pacelli in 1936. The year previous his interest in and support of the Catholic press bore fruit in the foundation of *The Rockford Observer*.

Bishop Hoban's administration of Rockford so won the admiration of the Holy See that Pope Pius XI nominated him to the high honor of Bishop Assistant at the Pontifical Throne Nov. 25, 1937.

It was on Nov. 14, 1942, that Pope Pius XII named Bishop Hoban Titular Bishop of Lystra and Coadjutor with the right of succession to Archbishop Joseph Schrembs of Cleveland. Public announcement of the appointment was made 3 days later. A deluge of congratulatory messages assured the bishop of a warm welcome in his new home.

After a quiet courtesy call on Archbishop Schrembs in his hospital rooms, arrangements were made for the installation of the coadjutor bishop in St. John Cathedral on the feast of St. Agnes, Jan. 21, 1943. On that day Archbishop John T. McNicolas of Cincinnati led the new bishop to the episcopal throne of Cleveland. Archbishop Schrembs had prepared a warm speech of welcome but illness prevented its personal delivery. Auxiliary Bishop James A. McFadden read it for the ailing prelate.

The installation was witnessed by a large concourse of clergy and laity, including many members of the hierarchy, the governor of Ohio, the mayor and other city officials. It was the first in a number of gala days of which the bishop was to be the center in the following decade that was to round out his golden years in the priesthood of Christ.

Bishop Hoban won the hearts of all in his simple and sincere announcement that he had come to Cleveland to serve the priests and people and serve with them in spreading Christ's kingdom in this portion of God's vineyard. He asked all to be his coadjutors and helpers in this noble enterprise.

Within months after his arrival in Cleveland, the Holy See divided the diocese over which he was to preside, setting up a separate jurisdiction in Youngstown. Bishop Hoban served as apostolic administrator of the new See until July 22, 1943, when Bishop James A. McFadden became first Bishop of Youngstown. At impressive ceremonies in St. Columba Cathedral, presided over by Archbishop John T. McNicolas of Cincinnati, Bishop Hoban paid rich tribute to the new Ordinary who had served with high distinction as Auxiliary Bishop of Cleveland for 10 fruitful years.

When Bishop Hoban came to Cleveland the sands of time were running out for the illustrious Archbishop Schrembs. His closing days in St. John Hospital were robbed of loneliness by the daily visits of his coadjutor who always found time in his progressively busy schedule to spend some minutes with the beloved prelate whom he held in warm affection and esteem. On All Souls Day, Nov. 2, 1945, the angel of death summoned the great Archbishop and the title of Bishop of Cleveland descended upon Edward Francis Hoban.

Six years later, July 13, 1951, Bishop Hoban was given the personal title of archbishop by Pope Pius XII.

In 1946 the Holy See appointed the scholarly diocesan superintendent of schools, Monsignor John Raphael Hagan, as auxiliary bishop to assist Bishop Hoban in his episcopal duties. Bishop Hagan was consecrated in St. Agnes Church May 28, 1946, by the bishop, assisted by Bishop James A. McFadden of Youngstown and Bishop John P. Treacy of LaCrosse. After a very short episcopate, Bishop Hagan died in St. John Hospital,

Sept. 28, 1946. The beloved prelate was sincerely mourned by all. He is interred in the St. John Cathedral crypt.

The next year Monsignor Floyd Lawrence Begin, vicar general for religious and diocesan officials, was named titular bishop of Sala and auxiliary bishop of Cleveland. He was consecrated in St. Agnes Church, May 1, 1947, by Bishop Hoban assisted by Bishop McFadden and Auxiliary Bishop Joseph McGucken of Los Angeles.

The amazing growth of the diocese prompted the Holy See to name a second auxiliary for Cleveland during Archbishop Hoban's jubilee year. Monsignor John J. Krol, diocesan chancellor, was chosen for this high honor. He was consecrated in the Cathedral Sept. 2, 1952, by Archbishop Amleto Giovanni Cicognani, Apostolic Delegate to the United States, assisted by Archbishop Hoban and Bishop Begin.

The imposing Cathedral Square buildings are a visible symbol of Archbishop Hoban's accomplishments throughout the eight counties which form the diocese.

He has ordained 181 priests, created 39 new parishes, erected 37 new elementary schools plus new buildings for two others and substantial enlargements for two more; founded seven new high schools with an eighth under construction; provided new buildings for three others plus two new junior high schools.

He has seen rising two new hospitals and additions for three others; a new Merrick Settlement House building; three new homes for the aged; a convalescent hospital; two new social service bureaus, and two CYO summer camps. He brought forth the Catholic Resettlement Council which has helped almost 7,000 displaced persons to begin life anew in the diocese.

He has opened a new minor seminary, and the 150-capacity diocesan retreat house.

Now, at 75, celebrating his Golden Jubilee in the priesthood, Archbishop Hoban rests on no laurels. He is driving, in his quiet but persistent way, for more vocations to the priesthood, the Sisterhood and the Brotherhood, and for the day when every Catholic teen-ager in the diocese will be in a Catholic high school.

CENSORSHIP

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DENT] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, one of the vexing problems that has been of great concern to legislative bodies in local, State, and Federal Governments has revolved around the censorship or noncensorship of movies presented for public viewing.

Many types of proposals have been advanced, some accepted—many more rejected.

It has long been held by many citizens that this problem can best be resolved by the industry.

Recently, the Motion Picture Association of America has moved a long way in this direction by adopting a revised code of self-regulation of the motion picture industry in the field of production, advertising, and the titling of motion pictures.

I present the complete text of this new code as well as a very fine editorial from the *Washington Post* of September 21, 1966.

Mr. Speaker, I would be remiss if I did pay tribute at this time to the new presi-

dent of the Motion Picture Association, Jack Valenti.

Mr. Valenti, who served the President of the United States with great distinction, has taken his valuable experience and talents to the new position and has shown his awareness of the need for change in this area.

I commend Mr. Valenti for his forthright statement of principles and the great step forward to a better understanding of the needs in a modern world of movie making and distribution.

The above-mentioned code and articles follow:

A GREAT HISTORIC LANDMARK

Jack J. Valenti, president of the Motion Picture Association of America, this afternoon (September 20) received the following message from Richard F. Walsh, president of the International Alliance or Theatrical Stage Employees:

"I want to congratulate you on the adoption of the revised Code. This is a step in the right direction and it has been needed.

"It makes clear that the main responsibility rests on parents to choose the films they want their children to see or not to see. This is where the responsibility belongs.

"By combining a concern for freedom of expression with a regard for the proper sensibilities of the public, the Code, I believe, can be a great historic landmark in the relationships between the industry and the public it serves.

"We want to assist you in any way we can to make this system of self-regulation a continuing success."

NEW YORK, September 20.—The Motion Picture Association of America today adopted the industry's new Code of Self-Regulation. This action was unanimously agreed to by the Board of Directors at a meeting at the Association Tuesday, September 20.

Up-dating of the 36-year old set of standards for movie production has been carried out "to keep the Code in closer harmony with the mores, the culture, the moral sense and the expectations of our society," Jack J. Valenti, president of the motion picture trade association, stated.

A highlight of the revision, which has been discussed actively for several years, is its greater emphasis on the importance of how the subjects of movies are treated on the screen, coupled with an "expansion of creative freedom" through the substitution of broader guidelines in place of the old Code's specific prohibitions.

The most significant innovation in the new regulations which the industry imposes on itself is to extend the commitment by the producers and film distributors to make more information about films available to parents, "the arbiters of family conduct, so they can choose which motion pictures their children can see."

The new Code establishes procedures whereby producers, in cooperation with the Code Administrator, will identify certain pictures as "Suggested for mature audiences" in all advertising, displays at theaters, and by other means.

A new "Declaration of Principles" of the Code states, "Thus parents will be alerted and informed so that they may decide for themselves whether a particular picture, because of theme, content or treatment, will be one which their children should or should not see, or may not understand or enjoy.

"Parents have the primary responsibility to guide their children in the kind of lives they lead, the character they build, the books they read, and the movies and other entertainment to which they are exposed," the Code Declaration of Principles states.

It recognizes that "the creators of motion pictures have a responsibility to make information available to parents."

Censorship and classification of films by law are "alien to the American tradition. Much of this nation's strength and purpose is drawn from the premise that the humblest of citizens has the freedom of his own choice," the Code declares. "We believe self-restraint, self-regulation, to be in the tradition of the American purpose. This Code, and its administration, will make clear that freedom of expression does not mean toleration of license."

The new standards for production, to be enforced by the Administrator, are:

"The basic dignity and values of human life shall be respected and upheld. Restraint shall be exercised in portraying the taking of life.

"Evil, sin, crime and wrong-doing shall not be justified.

"Special restraint shall be exercised in portraying criminal or anti-social activities in which minors participate or are involved.

"Detailed and protracted acts of brutality, cruelty, physical violence, torture and abuse, shall not be presented.

"Indecent or undue exposure of the human body shall not be presented.

"Illicit sex relationships shall not be justified. Intimate sex scenes violating common standards of decency shall not be portrayed. Restraint and care shall be exercised in presentations dealing with sex aberrations.

"Obscene speech, gestures or movements shall not be presented. Undue profanity shall not be permitted.

"Religion shall not be demeaned.

"Words or symbols contemptuous of racial, religious or national groups, shall not be used so as to incite hatred.

"Excessive cruelty to animals shall not be portrayed and animals shall not be treated inhumanely.

"The Code of Self-Regulation has been adopted by and will be supported by all members of the Motion Picture Association of America, as well as many independent producers," Mr. Valenti said. He pointed out that "not all motion pictures are submitted for review by the Production Code Administration of the Association. The presence of the Code Seal is the only way the public can know which pictures have come under the Code. However, non-members of the Association are invited to submit films for Code scrutiny and approval."

The Code also includes standards for movie advertising, as has been true in the past. All advertising and publicity for Code-approved pictures must abide by the standards of the Advertising Code.

The principles and standards of the Production Code are supplemented by the following standards for advertising:

"Illustrations and text shall not misrepresent the character of a motion picture. Illustrations shall not depict any indecent or undue exposure of the human body. Advertising demeaning religion, race, or national origin shall not be used."

Standards for titles of motion pictures also are included in the revised Code, as in the past.

The new provision concerning films for mature audiences states that "The Administrator, in approving a picture under the Code, may recommend that advertising for the picture carry the informational line 'Suggested for mature audiences.' If the Administrator so determines, the distributing company shall carry the line in its advertising. The Administrator shall notify the Director of the Code for Advertising of all such pictures."

The new Code establishes a "Motion Picture Code Board" which will hear appeals and also acts as an advisory board on Code

matters. The latter function is new, reflecting Mr. Valenti's program for broader cooperation and unity between producers and distributors on the one hand and exhibitors on the other.

The Code Board will consist of the president of the MPAA as Chairman and nine other directors of the Association; six exhibitors nominated by the National Association of Theatre Owners; and four producers nominated by the Screen Producers Guild.

Member companies of the Association which voted to adopt the Code today are: Allied Artists Pictures Corporation; Columbia Pictures Corp.; Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Inc.; Paramount Pictures Corporation; Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp.; United Artists Corporation; Universal Pictures, a division of Universal City Studios, Inc.; and Warner Bros. Pictures Distributing Corp.

Copies of the text of the Code may be secured by writing the MPAA, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y., 10036.

CODE OF SELF-REGULATION—MOTION PICTURE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

The Code of Self-Regulation of the Motion Picture Association of America shall apply to production, to advertising, and to titles of motion pictures.

The Code shall be administered by an Office of Code Administration, headed by an Administrator.

There shall also be a Director of the Code for Advertising, and a Director of the Code for Titles.

Nonmembers are invited to submit pictures to the Code Administrator on the same basis as members of the Association.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES OF THE CODE OF SELF-REGULATION OF THE MOTION PICTURE ASSOCIATION

This revised Code is designed to keep in closer harmony with the mores, the culture, the moral sense and the expectations of our society.

The revised Code can more completely fulfill its objectives, which are:

1. To encourage artistic expression by expanding creative freedom and
2. To assure that the freedom which encourages the artist remains responsible and sensitive to the standards of the larger society.

Censorship is an odious enterprise. We oppose censorship and classification-by-law (or whatever name or guise these restrictions go under) because they are alien to the American tradition of freedom.

Much of this nation's strength and purpose is drawn from the premise that the humblest of citizens has the freedom of his own choice. Censorship destroys this freedom of choice.

It is within this framework that the Motion Picture Association continues to recognize its obligation to the society of which it is an integral part.

In our society the parents are the arbiters of family conduct.

Parents have the primary responsibility to guide their children in the kind of lives they lead, the character they build, the books they read, and the movies and other entertainment to which they are exposed.

The creators of motion pictures undertake a responsibility to make available pertinent information about their pictures which will enable parents to fulfill their function.

An important addition is now being made to the information already provided to the public in order to enable parents better to choose which motion pictures their children should see.

As part of the revised Code, there is a provision that producers in cooperation with the Code Administration, will identify certain pictures as suggested for mature audiences.

Such information will be conveyed by advertising, by displays at the theatre and by other means.

Thus parents will be alerted and informed so that they may decide for themselves whether a particular picture because of theme, content or treatment, will be one which their children should or should not see, or may not understand or enjoy.

We believe self-restraint, self-regulation, to be in the tradition of the American purpose. It is the American society meeting its responsibility to the general welfare. The results of self-discipline are always imperfect because that is the nature of all things mortal. But this Code, and its administration, will make clear that freedom of expression does not mean toleration of license.

The test of self-restraint . . . the rule of reason . . . lies in the treatment of a subject for the screen. The SEAL of the Motion Picture Association on a film means that the picture has met the test of self-regulation.

All members of the Motion Picture Association, as well as many independent producers, cooperate in this self-regulation. Not all motion pictures, however, are submitted to the Production Code Administration of the MPA, and the presence of the Seal is the only way the public can know which pictures have come under the Code.

We believe in and pledge our support to these deep and fundamental values in a democratic society:

Freedom of choice . . .

The right of creative man to achieve artistic excellence . . .

The role of the parent as the arbiter of the family's conduct.

The men and women who make motion pictures under this Code value their social responsibility as they value their creative skills. The Code, and all that is written and implied in it, aims to strengthen both those values.

Standards for production

In furtherance of the objectives of the Code to accord with the mores, the culture, and the moral sense of our society, the principles stated above and the following standards shall govern the Administrator in his consideration of motion pictures submitted for Code approval:

The basic dignity and value of human life shall be respected and upheld. Restraint shall be exercised in portraying the taking of life.

Evil, sin, crime and wrong-doing shall not be justified.

Special restraint shall be exercised in portraying criminal or anti-social activities in which minors participate or are involved.

Detailed and protracted acts of brutality, cruelty, physical violence, torture and abuse, shall not be presented.

Indecent or undue exposure of the human body shall not be presented.

Illicit sex relationships shall not be justified. Intimate sex scenes violating common standards of decency shall not be portrayed. Restraint and care shall be exercised in presentations dealing with sex aberrations.

Obscene speech, gestures or movements shall not be presented. Undue profanity shall not be permitted.

Religion shall not be demeaned.

Words or symbols contemptuous of racial, religious or national groups, shall not be used so as to incite bigotry or hatred.

Excessive cruelty to animals shall not be portrayed and animals shall not be treated inhumanely.

Standards for advertising

The principles of the Code cover advertising and publicity as well as production. There are times when their specific application to advertising may be different. A motion picture is viewed as a whole and may be judged that way. It is the nature of advertising, however, that it must select

and emphasize only isolated portions and aspects of a film. It thus follows that what may be appropriate in a motion picture may not be equally appropriate in advertising. This must be taken into account in applying the Code standards to advertising. Furthermore, in application to advertising, the principles and standards of the Code are supplemented by the following standards for advertising:

Illustrations and text shall not misrepresent the character of a motion picture.

Illustrations shall not depict any indecent or undue exposure of the human body.

Advertising demeaning religion, race, or national origin shall not be used.

Cumulative overemphasis on sex, crime, violence and brutality shall not be permitted.

Salacious postures and embraces shall not be shown.

Censorship disputes shall not be exploited or capitalized upon.

Standards for titles

A salacious, obscene, or profane title shall not be used on motion pictures.

PRODUCTION CODE REGULATIONS

I. Operations

A. Prior to commencement of production of a motion picture, the producer shall submit a shooting, or other, script to the Office of Code Administration. The Administrator of the Code shall inform the producer in confidence whether a motion picture based upon the script appears to conform to the Code. The final judgment of the Administrator shall be made only upon reviewing of the completed picture.

B. The completed picture shall be submitted to the Code Office and if it is approved by the Administrator, the producer or distributor shall upon public release of the picture place upon an introductory frame of every print distributed for exhibition in the United States the official Seal of the Association with the word "Approved" above the Seal, and below, the words "Certificate Number," followed by the number of the Certificate of Approval. All prints bearing the Code Seal shall be identical.

C. The Administrator, in issuing a Certificate of Approval, shall condition the issuance of the Certificate upon agreement by the producer or distributor that all advertising and publicity to be used for the picture shall be submitted to and approved by the Director of the Code for Advertising.

D. The Administrator, in approving a picture under the Code, may recommend that advertising for the picture carry the informational line Suggested for Mature Audiences. If the Administrator so determines, the distributing company shall carry the line Suggested for Mature Audiences in its advertising. The Administrator shall notify the Director of the Code for Advertising of all such pictures.

E. The title of an approved motion picture shall not be changed without prior approval of the Director of the Code for Titles.

F. Nonmembers of the Association may avail themselves of the services of the Office of Code Administration in the same manner and under the same conditions as members of the Association.

G. The producer or distributor, upon receiving a Certificate of Approval for a picture, shall pay to the Office of Code Administration a fee in accordance with the uniform schedule of fees approved by the Board of Directors of the Association.

II. Motion Picture Code Board

A. A Motion Picture Code Board is established with these two principal functions:

To hear appeals from decisions of the Code Administrator.

To act as an advisory body on Code matters.

1. The Code Board shall be composed of the following:

(a) The President of the Motion Picture Association of America, and nine other directors of the Association appointed by the President;

(b) Six exhibitors appointed by the President upon nomination by the National Association of Theatre Owners; and

(c) Four producers appointed by the President upon nomination by the Screen Producers Guild.

2. The President of the Motion Picture Association of America shall be Chairman of the Code Board, and the Association shall provide the secretariat.

3. The President may designate not more than two pro tempore members for each category as substitutes for members unable to attend a particular Board meeting or a hearing.

4. The presence of ten members shall constitute a quorum of the Board for meetings and hearings.

5. The members of the Board required to travel to attend a meeting shall be reimbursed for transportation and subsistence expenses, which shall be paid to them from funds of the Office of Code Administration.

B. Advisory

The procedures governing meetings of the Board in its advisory function shall be as follows:

1. The Board shall meet upon call of the Chairman at a time and place he may designate.

2. Members may submit suggestions for an agenda, which shall be prepared and circulated by the Chairman in advance of meetings. Upon majority vote, additional items may be submitted and brought up for discussion at meetings.

3. The Board through the Chairman may request the presence of the Code Administrator at meetings; may request oral and written reports from its distributor, exhibitor and producer members on the status of the Code; may call for advice and reports upon others in a position to contribute to a better understanding and more efficacious operation of the system of self-regulation; and may perform such other functions of an advisory nature as may redound to the benefit of the Code.

C. Appeals

1. Any producer or distributor whose picture has not been approved by the Code Administrator may appeal the decision to the Motion Picture Code Board by filing a notice of appeal to the Chairman of the Board.

2. The procedures governing appeals before the Code Board shall be as follows:

(a) The Board, upon being called into meeting by the Chairman, shall view an identical print of the picture denied a Certificate of Approval by the Code Administrator.

(b) The producer or the distributor and the Code Administrator, or their representatives, may present oral or written statements to the Board.

(c) The Board shall decide the appeal by majority vote of the members present and its decision shall be final.

(d) No member of the Board shall participate in an appeal involving a picture in which the member has a financial interest.

3. The jurisdiction of the Board is limited to hearing the appeal and it is without power to change or amend the Code.

4. The Code Board, if it authorizes the issuance of a Certificate of Approval, may do so upon such terms and conditions as it may prescribe.

ADVERTISING CODE REGULATIONS

1. These regulations are applicable to all members of the Motion Picture Association of America, and to all producers and distributors of motion pictures with respect to

each picture for which the Association has granted its Certificate of Approval.

2. The term "advertising" as used herein shall be deemed to mean all forms of motion picture advertising and exploitation, and ideas therefor, including the following: pressbooks; still photographs; newspaper, magazine and trade paper advertising; publicity copy and art intended for use in pressbooks or otherwise intended for general distribution in printed form or for theatre use; trailers; posters, lobby displays, and other outdoor displays; advertising accessories, including heralds and throwaways; novelties; copy for exploitation tieups; and all radio and television copy and spots.

3. All advertising shall be submitted to the Director of the Code for Advertising for approval before use, and shall not be used in any way until so submitted and approved. All advertising shall be submitted in duplicate with the exception of pressbooks, which shall be submitted in triplicate.

4. The Director of the Code for Advertising shall proceed as promptly as feasible to approve or disapprove the advertising submitted.

The Director of the Code for Advertising shall stamp "Approved" on one copy of all advertising approved by him and return the stamped copy to the Company which submitted it. If the Director of the Code for Advertising disapproves of any advertising, the Director shall stamp the word "Disapproved" on one copy and return it to the Company which submitted it, together with the reasons for such disapproval; or, if the Director so desires, he may return the copy with suggestions for such changes or corrections as will cause it to be approved.

5. All pressbooks approved by the Director of the Code for Advertising shall bear in a prominent place the official seal of the Motion Picture Association of America. The word "Approved" shall be printed under the seal. Pressbooks shall also carry the following notice:

"All advertising in this pressbook, as well as all other advertising and publicity materials referred to therein, has been approved under the Standards for Advertising of the Code of Self-Regulation of the Motion Picture Association of America. All inquires on this procedure may be addressed to: Director of Code for Advertising, Motion Picture Association of America, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10036.

6. When the Code Administrator determines that any picture shall carry the informational line "Suggested for mature audiences," the Director of the Code for Advertising shall require this line to appear in such advertising for that picture as the Director may specify. When the advertisement is limited in size, the Director may authorize the initials SMA to stand for "Suggested for mature audiences."

7. Appeals. Any Company whose advertising has been disapproved may appeal from the decision of the Director of the Code for Advertising, as follows:

It shall serve notice of such appeal on the Director of the Code for Advertising and on the President of the Association. The President, or in his absence a Vice President designated by him, shall thereupon promptly and within a week hold a hearing to pass upon the appeal. Oral and written evidence may be introduced by the Company and by the Director of the Code for Advertising, or their representatives. The appeal shall be decided as expeditiously as possible and the decision shall be final.

8. Any Company which uses advertising without prior approval may be brought up on charges before the Board of Directors by the President of the Association. Within a reasonable time, the Board may hold a hearing, at which time the Company and the Director of the Code for Advertising, or their repre-

sentatives, may present oral or written statements. The Board, by a majority vote of those present, shall decide the matter as expeditiously as possible.

If the Board of Directors finds that the Company has used advertising without prior approval, the Board may direct the Administrator of the Code to void and revoke the Certificate of Approval granted for the picture and require the removal of the Association's seal from all prints of the picture.

9. Each Company shall be responsible for compliance by its employees and agents with these regulations.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, Sept. 21, 1966]

FILMS AND FREEDOM

The Motion Picture Association of America announces today a new code of self-regulation for the film production industry. For a decade the principle movie-makers of the country have operated under a production code which gave rather extravagant lip service to Victorian proprieties and had a steadily diminishing relation to the realities of contemporary taste and artistic expression. Jack Valenti, the new president of the MPA, seems to have made it his first order of business to modernize the code and give it effective meaning. He deserves congratulations on the accomplishment.

One need only look at the movie section of any daily newspaper to see that there is a good deal of pandering to prurience and vulgarity in the current bill of fare; no doubt that is a shrewd response to what a considerable part of the public wants. But there is also a great deal of first-rate entertainment and a quantity of extremely interesting experimentation in motion picture themes, techniques and forms of expression. The movies can have freedom to flourish as an art only if they have a considerable measure of freedom at the same time to shock, disgust and even outrage a portion of the public.

The movie-makers have sought to preserve their freedom by embracing a measure of self-regulation—a traditional American approach. Their new code seeks "to assure that the freedom which encourage the artist remains responsible and sensitive to the standards of the larger society." It differs from the old code in two respects. First, it refrains from treating any subject as taboo, focusing its regulation instead on the treatment accorded to the subject. Second, it embraces a classification system for films, candidly announcing to the public that some products are designed for adult audiences only.

The standards for film treatment of subject in the new code are, perhaps necessarily, vague and pious. They provide, for example, that "evil, sin, crime and wrong-doing shall not be justified." That can mean anything or nothing, of course. Propriety being a matter of taste, there are bound to be difference of opinion concerning it. We shall have to see how the new code is administered.

We think voluntary classification is a good idea—a much better idea than the mandatory and official classification instituted by law in Dallas and recently approved there by a decision of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. There are pictures of interest to adults which some of those adults do not wish their children to see.

The MPA proposes to have such films identified as "suggested for mature audiences." It does not propose, as the Dallas ordinance does, to have the classification made by a board of censors or to penalize exhibitors who allow juveniles to attend. It puts the responsibility for protecting children where it belong—on their parents. And it gives parents the notification necessary

for them to exercise their supervisory role intelligently. That is about as much as can be done without incurring the evils of censorship.

The new code affords a hopeful augury that the motion picture industry is definitely coming of age. Unfettered, it has a prodigious potential both as art and as entertainment.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. COHELAN, until Tuesday, on account of business in district.

Mr. COOLEY (at the request of Mr. FRIEDEL), for today, on account of official business.

Mr. TUCK (at the request of Mr. FRIEDEL), on account of the death of the wife of a member of his staff.

Mr. NEDZI, for September 26 to October 5, on account of official business.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. LAIRD, for 5 minutes, today; and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. McCLORY) and to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous matter:)

Mr. QUIE for 60 minutes, today.

Mr. GLENN ANDREWS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, for 30 minutes, on Thursday, September 29, 1966.

Mr. FEIGHAN (at the request of Mr. BOGGS), for 1 hour, today; to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. DENT (at the request of Mr. BOGGS), for 30 minutes, today; to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

Mr. FINO and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. SAYLOR to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. BENNETT.

Mr. TENZER.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. McCLORY) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. PELY.

Mr. MIZE.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. BOGGS) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. DORN.

Mr. FISHER.

Mr. STALBAUM.

Mr. MURPHY of New York.

Mr. BROOKS.

Mr. POWELL.

Mr. SCHMIDHAUSER.

SENATE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

Bills and a joint resolution of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 293. An act to authorize the establishment of a public college of arts and sciences and a public community and vocational college in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 2709. An act to name the Veterans' Administration hospital located in Clarksburg, W. Va., the "Louis A. Johnson Memorial Veterans' Hospital"; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

S. 3485. An act to amend section 3 of the act of July 23, 1955 (ch. 375, 69 Stat. 368); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 3704. An act to provide for the striking of a medal in commemoration of the designation of Ellis Island as a part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument in New York City, N.Y.; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

S. 3823. An act to provide for the participation of the Department of the Interior in the construction and operation of a large prototype desalting plant, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. J. Res. 194. Joint resolution to authorize the President to designate October 31 of each year as National UNICEF Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 9976. An act to amend the act of September 2, 1964.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1449. An act for the relief of Dr. Enrique Ramon Ducassi;

S. 2854. An act for the relief of Dr. Gottfried Kaestner;

S. 2946. An act for the relief of Dr. Mario V. Machado Espinosa; and

S. 3510. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the feasibility and desirability of a Connecticut River National Recreation Area, in the States of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, and New Hampshire, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 47 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, September 26, 1966, at 12 o'clock noon.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk

for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. DAWSON: Committee on Government Operations. H.R. 15335. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to establish an Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations," approved September 24, 1959, with amendment (Rept. No. 2065). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MACDONALD: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H.R. 12543. A bill to amend the Trading With the Enemy Act to provide for the transfer of three paintings to the Federal Republic of Germany in trust for the Weimar Museum (Rept. No. 2066). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. RIVERS of Alaska: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. S. 1607. An act to amend the act of September 13, 1962, authorizing the establishment of the Point Reyes National Seashore in the State of California, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. 2067). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. EDMONDSON: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. S. 3460. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to enter into contracts for scientific and technological research, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 2068). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 17911. A bill to authorize the establishment of the Biscayne National Monument in the State of Florida, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. CELLER:

H.R. 17912. A bill to prescribe penalties for certain acts of violence or intimidation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRAMER:

H.R. 17913. A bill to strengthen State and local governments, to provide the States with additional financial resources to improve elementary and secondary education by returning a portion of the Federal revenue to the States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DE LA GARZA:

H.R. 17914. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to prohibit travel or use of any facility in interstate or foreign commerce with intent to incite a riot or other violent civil disturbance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 17915. A bill to consolidate water quality management and pollution control authorities and functions in the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 17916. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to make a comprehensive study of the polar bear and walrus for the purpose of developing adequate conservation measures; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. O'BRIEN:

H.R. 17917. A bill to provide for the admission into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States, of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SAYLOR:

H.R. 17918. A bill to provide for the admission into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States, of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. CAREY:

H.R. 17919. A bill to provide for the admission into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States, of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. CRALEY:

H.R. 17920. A bill to provide for the admission into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States, of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. FASCELL:

H.R. 17921. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to prohibit travel or use of any facility in interstate or foreign commerce with intent to incite a riot or other violent civil disturbance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FEIGHAN:

H.R. 17922. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FINO:

H.R. 17923. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to prohibit travel or use of any facility in interstate or foreign commerce with intent to incite a riot or other violent civil disturbance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FULTON of Tennessee:

H.R. 17924. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow teachers to deduct from gross income the expenses incurred in pursuing courses for academic credit and degrees at institutions of higher education and including certain travel; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FUQUA:

H.R. 17925. A bill to authorize the establishment of the Biscayne National Monument in the State of Florida, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. GONZALEZ:

H.R. 17926. A bill to encourage the States to extend coverage under their State unemployment compensation laws to agricultural labor; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HANSEN of Iowa:

H.R. 17927. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to prohibit travel or use of any facility in interstate or foreign commerce with intent to incite a riot or other violent civil disturbance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KORNEGAY:

H.R. 17928. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to prohibit travel or use of any facility in interstate or foreign commerce with intent to incite a riot or other violent civil disturbance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LEGGETT:

H.R. 17929. A bill to amend the act of September 30, 1961 (75 Stat. 732); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McDOWELL:

H.R. 17930. A bill to provide additional assistance for areas suffering a major disaster; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. PIRNIE:

H.R. 17931. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to prohibit travel or use of any facility in interstate or foreign commerce with intent to incite a riot or other violent civil disturbance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROBISON:

H.R. 17932. A bill to encourage the prevention of air and water pollution by allowing

the cost of treatment works for the abatement of air and water pollution to be amortized at an accelerated rate for income tax purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STALBAUM:

H.R. 17933. A bill to preserve, protect, develop, restore, and make accessible the lake areas of the Nation by establishing a national lake areas system and authorizing programs of lake and lake areas research, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. WATSON:

H.R. 17934. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to prohibit travel or use of any facility in interstate or foreign commerce with intent to incite a riot or other violent civil disturbance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN:

H.R. 17935. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to prohibit travel or use of any facility in interstate or foreign commerce with intent to incite a riot or other violent civil disturbance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 17936. A bill to incorporate Pop Warner Little Scholars, Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 17937. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow teachers to deduct from gross income the expenses incurred in pursuing courses for academic credit and degrees at institutions of higher education and including certain travel; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COLLIER:

H.R. 17938. A bill to establish a National Council for the Handicapped, and to declare a national policy for the adjustment, education, rehabilitation, and employment of the handicapped, with emphasis upon development of the handicapped in a manner calculated to enable them to take their rightful place in society, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 17939. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for cost-of-living increases in the benefits payable thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HARSHA:

H.R. 17940. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 and the Railroad Retirement Tax Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 17941. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow teachers to deduct from gross income the expenses incurred in pursuing courses for academic credit and degrees at institutions of higher education and including certain travel; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KORNEGAY:

H.R. 17942. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that an individual may deduct amounts paid for his higher education, or for the higher education of any of his dependents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LOVE:

H.R. 17943. A bill to suspend, except for facilities to control air or water pollution, the investment credit and the allowance of accelerated depreciation in the case of certain real property; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MORTON:

H.R. 17944. A bill to provide for the admission into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States, of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. TENZER:

H.R. 17945. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to limit the maximum rate of percentage depletion to a rate of 20 percent, and to impose a special limitation on the amount of the depletion deduction where the proceeds thereof are used to finance the taxpayer's expansion into an unrelated field; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WOLFF:

H.R. 17946. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow teachers to deduct from gross income the expenses incurred in pursuing courses for academic credit and degrees at institutions of higher education and including certain travel; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KASTENMEIER:

H. Con. Res. 1016. Concurrent resolution to provide for a permanent United Nations

peacekeeping force; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. COOLEY:

H. Con. Res. 1017. Concurrent resolution to authorize the printing of additional hearings and other materials by the Committee on Agriculture; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. GLENN ANDREWS:

H. Res. 1021. Resolution creating a special committee to conduct an investigation and study of the conduct of Congressman ADAM CLAYTON POWELL in order to determine whether he should be censured, expelled, or otherwise punished by the House; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADDABBO:

H.R. 17947. A bill for the relief of Panagiotis Leontaritis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 17948. A bill for the relief of Willie Miller; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOLAND:

H.R. 17949. A bill for the relief of Elio and Antonia Severino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma:

H.R. 17950. A bill for the relief of Michael Keng-Tong Lau; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H.R. 17951. A bill for the relief of the survivors of Brig. Gen. William J. Boehmer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROYBAL:

H.R. 17952. A bill for the relief of Delfin S. A. Goleco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TUNNEY:

H.R. 17953. A bill for the relief of Daniel Marin Macias; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Malian Anniversary

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. ADAM C. POWELL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 22, 1966

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, on September 22, 1960, the Republic of Mali was proclaimed. On this sixth anniversary of the reemergence of Mali, I wish to extend warm greetings to His Excellency Modibo Keita, President of the Republic of Mali, and to His Excellency Moussa Leo Keita, Mali's Ambassador to the United States.

Of course, I should hasten to point out that the people of Mali have a rich cultural heritage of which they are justly proud. Mali is heir to a large portion of what were the old empires of Mali and

Songhai between the 11th and 14th centuries, respectively.

Like most of the other newly independent states, Mali is waging a determined struggle to bring to her people the fruits of 20th century technology and production methods. Various economic difficulties have confronted the country, but there is every indication that the leadership in Mali is determined to overcome them. The country is primarily agricultural, depending largely on peanuts, rice, and cotton for export trade. Fish and cattle are playing an ever-increasing role, and the outlook is getting brighter for increased cattle production. Fortunately the country is self-sufficient in food production, and the people can afford to concentrate on increasing other agricultural production.

The United States has attempted to assist the Malian people in stabilizing and improving their country's economy. To those ends, we have extended technical assistance and modest sums through our

development loans and grants. Through cooperation with U.N. agencies, her neighbors, and foreign assistance, Mali should once again reach the heights of achievement which the ancient empires of Mali and Songhai once scaled. It is my hope that this day will arrive soon.

Fino Introduces Bill To Amend Civil Rights Law To Curb Riots

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. PAUL A. FINO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 22, 1966

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, now that the proposed civil rights legislation is dead for this session of Congress, I think we